"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 35— BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1925. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,606.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscibers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
14th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	HINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,822
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@ ..	Extra Steamer‖	8,082
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@ ..		8 080
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,994
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
,,			
,,			
,,			

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,950
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,467
30th ,,	WARFIELD ..	6060
14th May ..	MASULA ..	7261
28th ,, ..	GAZANA ..	5284
11th June ..	MANDALA ..	8246
25th ,, ..	*A Steamer .	

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
10th Feb.	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th Feb	SICILIA ..	6,8 3	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,646	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th Jan	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
11th Feb. ..	BAMORA ..	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports
13th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Basreh via Kara hi.
14th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
16th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
18th ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX: 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commandar.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan.	11th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S.Tokunaga	5059	22nd Jan.	12th Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	17th Feb
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	13th Feb.	27th Feb.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama	4469	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.

*Passengor Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	240	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misaki Maru	S. Muto	4563	24th Jan	11 Feb.
*Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi.	6797	27 ,,	14 Feb.
Shinnoh Maru	T.Yoshioka	4797*	7 Feb.	20Feb.
Amur Maru.	M. Sakijo	7770	10 ,,	21Feb.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 ,,	28Feb.
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka	..	24 ,,	10 March
*Tacoma Maru	S. Kojima	5456	25 ,,	11 March

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA,
Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "NIPPOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAN ANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MUST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No 870.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Guvanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium

Lowest rates with highest returns.

WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:

J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.

Terms Liberal.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Sandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Nations Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000 If the accrued interest for six months less not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted

BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor Premium Re 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

14, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GUJARATHI HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi accounts English and type-writing. Apply with testimonials, personally to C. N. GAJJAR AND CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A M767

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUSINESSMAN, London office, experienced, eight years in trade, desires RESPONSIBLE JOB on decent salary. Prepared to go abroad. Excellent TESTIMONIAL. Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M747

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 5 extra.
C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SAW MILLS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of Superintendent of Government Saw Mills, Bombay Presidency, for period of 3 years.

Applicants must have experience of saw mill practice in India and a practical knowledge of the care of saws, must be able to dismantle and erect portable Mills, carry out adjustments and repairs to circular and vertical frame saws, automatic saw-sharpening machines, etc. Applicants must be strong, active and able to tour. Pay according to qualifications, travelling allowances.

Applications accompanied by certified copies of testimonials should be submitted before February, 22nd, 1925, to

T. S. PIPE,
Superintending Engineer, Forest Dept.,
Dharwar, M. & S. M. Railway.
22646

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22579

TENDERS.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED.

(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new-assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 10th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22553

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for 3,000 gallons of Pasterine 500 gallons of Hycol Fluid and 25 cwt. of Hycol Powder are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 19-2-25 before 4 p.m. Tenders for Pasterine and Hycol Fluid should be accompanied by Rs. 100 each and that for Hycol Powder Rs. 25 as earnest money.

Further particulars re. requirements and the specifications can be had on application from the Store Office.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Department,
Dated 6-2-25. 22657

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1925, at 4-0 p.m., (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1924.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 18th February to 4th March, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 103 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.)
Bombay, 9th February, 1925.
22656

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WE UNDERTAKE METAL-WARE WORKS of all kinds at rock bottom rates. Place your orders at once with us for Nickel-plating, Engraving, Moulding, Welding and all kinds of foundry work. Motor Body Building, Cabinet making and upholstery are our specialty.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, you see which when taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Your tide has come. Take it. Write to the SUPERINTENDENT, STATE WORKSHOPS, Alwar, for particulars.
22650

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF TANJORE.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 97 OF 1924.

KUMBAKONAM BANK, LTD., by Secretary R. Santanam Aiyar ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

O. C. RAMACHANDRAIER and others ..... Defendants.

IN the above suit for recovery of money from the defendants due on pro-notes and security bond by the plaintiff, as summons was not served on the 3rd defendant Krishnasamier C/o. Abdul Sattar and Co.; Mangaldass Street, Bombay, substituted is ordered to be effected on him and the case is posted to 25-2-25. If he fails to appear on that date the suit will be disposed of exparte against him.

R. RAMASESHA AIYAR,
Vakil.
Dated 6th February, 1925. 22665

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the Mandvi Ward.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Bombay Act No. VI of 1922, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by
1.	Mr. Haji Isa Haji Usman.	20, Club Back Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Huseinbhai Abdulbhai Lalji, M.L.C. Mr. Karmali Pirbhai Haji. Mr. Bhawanji Nathu Mishere. Mr. Mahamad Aba Juma. Mr. Mahamadmia Khanavani. Mr. Vazirali Bandeali. Mr. Husenali Mahamad Rahimtulla. Mr. Gulam Husen Ibrahim Matcheswala. Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master	Mr. Abdul Razak Ahmadbhai Hajibhai. Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsi Virji. Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L.M. & S. Mr. Bachuali Haji. Mr. Habib Haji Karim Haji. Dr. Mahamad Ibrahim Khatkhate L.M. & S. Mr. Kasamali Manji Nathu. Mr. Mahamadali Abdulali Matcheswala. Mr. Jafarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.
2.	Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve, M.L.C.	[illegible]	An Advocate and Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay.	Mr. Gopal Ganesh Shrijan. Mr. Krishnarao Vamanrao Dani. Mr. Samuel Ezekiel. Dr Elijah Moses, M.D.	Mr. Harischandra Aba Padval. Mr. Tukaram Mahadeo Varekar. Mr. Rahamin Joseph Ezekiel. Mr. Shanker Krishnath Shriyan.
3.	Mr. Haji Noormahomed Salemahomed.	20, Club Back Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Ahmad Husen Haji.	Mr. Ahmad Haji Musa Haji.

The poll will be taken on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1925, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B. T.) in the booth to be erected on the City Improvement Trust land at the junction of Dongri Street and Sandhurst Road.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m. (B. T.)

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or General Power of Attorneys under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or a Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorised to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 9th February, 1925.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
22666

THE DAY OF TRIAL.

The voters of Mandvi (B) Ward are to be on their trial on the 16th of February, 1925: Give your vote, in that Municipal Bye-election to

SETH HAJI USMAN POONAWALLA,

The candidate of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal party.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23403.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DRUGGISTS, DEALERS IN MEDICAL GOODS, DOCTORS AS ALSO UPCOUNTRY DEALERS IN MEDICAL GOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY BIG LOT OF COTTON WOOL, KHAKI AND WHITE BANDAGES AND PACKETS OF GAUZE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell in suitable lots by public Auction To day TUESDAY, the 10th day of February 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., opposite the Alexandra Cinema, Bellasis Road, Byculla (where the kit has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A very big lot of cotton wool, 1 and 2 oz. and 1 lb. Packets, Khaki and White Bandages 3 inches as also Packets of Gauze.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1925, at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 4-4-48; 514; Case No. 136; 113; Nagdevi Street.

Building and S. P. Shed, Street No. 138-149-20-24-26-30; Case No. 322; 378; 279; 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Devchar Upahara Griha and Ashram advertised for sale on THURSDAY, the 12th instant has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CUMBALLA HILL, OPP. PETIT SANATORIUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Fazal D. Allana and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd inst. sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Gulamhusein Saleh Mahomed under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st December, 1920 the following:—

All that parcel of land of ground formerly of Pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed together with the messuage dwelling house Bungalow and out houses situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road and also known as Cumballa Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts being part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 675, New No. 3631, Old Survey No. 33, New Survey No. 7149, Cadastral Survey No. 600 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2946(1) Street No. 86 and bounded, on or towards the East by other property of the mortgagor, on or towards the West and North by the Sree Nivas property belonging to Tarachand Poddar and on the South by Gowalia Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT NORTHCOTE HOUSE ORMISTON ROAD OPP. THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

On SUNDAY the 15th February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at North Cote House, Ormiston Road, opp. The Taj Mahal Hotel, the very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, carpets, dining table, arm and without arm leather lined dining chairs, sideboard and dinner waggons, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, also Drawing room silk lined suites, show cases silver and plated ornaments, long arm and Ladies chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panelled almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, clothe and gown presses, Hall stands, Iceboxes, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of commander, W. R. A. Beatty, R.I.M., & ors.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 246 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSES.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of January, 1925.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O.V.R. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII R. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JAFFERBHAI RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Peddar Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) MAHOMEDALLI ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (2) KARIMBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, in their personal capacity and as executors of late Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, (3) EBRAHIM ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (4) ALIBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, in their personal capacities and also as Executors of late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and also as the surviving Partners of the firm of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, all residing at Charni Road, Napean Sea Road, Charney Road and Queen's Road respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

MAHOMEDALLI ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed this suit against the abovenamed defendants to recover from you the sum of Rs. 20,000 and further interest at 1-4-0 per cent. per mensem from the 1st of January, 1923, costs of this suit and interest on judgment and in default for sale of the immoveable property comprised under the Memorandum of Equitable security dated 1st day of February, 1923, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of February, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by a duly instructed advocate with all your witnesses and evidence, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined Exparte.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of January, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

This 28th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22664

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 70 OF 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 8th day of January, 1925.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) Damji Devsi and (2) Nathalal Damji, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian and next friend the said Damji Devsi of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitants residing at Dana Bunder outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) Ghandhi Narandas Bechar, (2) Joshi Damodar Vassanji, (3) Bapu Ganpat, (4) Soondrabai Amrutlal, (5) Messrs. Toolsidas Lakhmidas, (6) Desai Harilal Chhotalal, (7) Lalbhai Jivandas, (8) Joshi Gokaldas Bacha, (9) Shah Gokaldas Devchand (10) Ramdas Gokuldas, (11) Madhavji Kooverji, (12) Shivji Devji, (13) Kanji Ranchhord, (14) Vithaldas Nanji, (15) Kapoorchand Bavabhai (16) Manibai, widow of Joshi Premji Ramdas, (17) Joshi Ravji Bhagavji, (18) Joshi Damodar Vassanji, (19) Jari Chimanlal Naval and (20) Purshottam Haridas, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort. ...Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith vacate and deliver quiet and peaceable possession to them of the premises, situate at Bora Bazar, described in Ex. A to the plaint in their respective occupation that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the monthly sums mentioned against their names from the respective dates mentioned in the schedule hereto against their names per Gujarati month for rent and compensation until vacant possession of the portions of the premises in their respective occupation is given by them to the plaintiffs and for costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of March, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of January, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary,

(Sd) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of January, 1925.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
22574 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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DOROTHY DALTON

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The former plays the part of Lucy Shannon, the trusted agent of the famous band of international crooks, known as "The Pack". Later she reveals herself as a secret service operator in the employ of America. Jack Holt plays "The Lone Wolf."

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HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW KAPOOR THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Wednesday 11th February, 1925, 8-30 p m

MANAPAMANA.

Saturday, 14th February, 1925, 8-30 p. m.

and

Sunday, 15th February, 1925, 3 p. m, Noon

Nand Kumar.

Manager,

G. N Company.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, February 10, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3655-24—Nanu H and Co, Gani Sakoor Chasmawalla, Jerambai, Payne and Co.

413-25—Kanga and Co., Khimji Puna and Co, Khimji Lalji and another, Purnanand C and J.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

28-24—Re. Ramanlal Kaiyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Mookji Ismail Kaiyan, Captain and V.

37-24—Re. Glaibai Nowroji Behramji Mucadum, Samar and Co., Ardeshir Nowroji Mucadum, Cowasji N C. Mucadum and others, Chitnis K and M.

8-24—Re. Ramchandra Babaji Kudtarkar, Dabholker and J, Parvatibai K. D. Kudtarkar, Balkrishna Babaji Kudtarkar, N C Dalaland Co.

LONG CAUSES.

896-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Trubhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tarmahomed, Mulla and M.

79-23—Dastur and Co, Shamsudin Gulam Hasein—Sadakally Kikabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2896-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Luxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

6245-23—In Person, Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

715-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3471-23—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co., The Indian Peninsula Steam Navigation Co. Ltd

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E, Little and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand, Sheshmal Sultanmal, Khandwalla and Chh.

1626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah, Mohanlal Lalji,

3541-233—Shamrao M and H, Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff, The Bank of Morvi Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and others, Jiwan Ramchanddra and others, Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni, The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg. Co, Ltd., Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3468-24—Amin and D, Alimahomed Gulam Husein v Shaikh Isub Shaikh Hasaan.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4092-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Rasimtulla, Henry S Cooper and another, Manilal and K.

4665-23—Amarchand and M, Ratanchand Kasturchand and others, Vithaldas Revashanker.

2648-24—Chitnis K and M, Eruchsham Jamsedji Hakim, Chaturbhuj Khanji.

1460-24—Motichand and D, Sulleman Haji Esmail and others, Narayen Ragnoji.

4090-24—Manilal H and Co., Chanrikabai, Jamnadas Ramdas and others.

4147-24—Amin and D, Abdul Husein Mulla Jaferji and others, Abdul Kadar Isufalli and Co, Motichand and D.

4148-24—Pitshit M and Co., Parshotamdas Pranjiwandas, B F Cutinho.

4159-24—Mulla and M, Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jankibai Sunderlal and others.

4160-24—Mulla and M, Ibrahim Haji Mahomed H Allrkhia Thaver and others.

4180-24—Dallas and Co,. Haji Janmahomed Adam and another. Mirza Hasan Mahomed and others, Judah & S.

4203-24—Patell and E, Dossabhay Hormusji Bhimardiwalla and others, Cooverji C Mody.

4243-24—Payne and Co, Dinsha Piroj Sham Sethna, Cowasji Sorabji Mistry and others, Kharas and Co.

4280-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haridas Chaturbhuj Shivji, Laxmidas Gocuidas Desai, Dabholker and S.

4295-24—Manilal and K. Sitaram Mahadeo Padpye, Pragji Hari and others.

3966-24—Pathare and Co., Ahmed Haji Moledina, Vithal Purshotam and others.

3309-24—Shah and Co, Jaipal Panachand and others, Mandlal Vishram.

3664-24—Unwalla P and P, Vassonji Naranji Bamji, Ramchandra Ganpat and others, Purnanand C and J.

3865-24—Payne and Co, Poonamchand Goolji Ginghani, Kedarnath Jamnadas and another.

4320-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhanji Kanji and another, Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4321-24—G B Pandia, Ramrao Anandrao, Bajaba Amrat Joshi.

4356-24—F P Pavri Parvatibhai, Vijayson Nanabhoy.

3843-24—Shah and C, Durgabai, Tulsibai Poosoo, Rele and Co.

4033-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Muncherji Pallonji Contractor, Haji Abdulla Janoo Hasan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4313-24—Shroff and L, Haji Mahomed Sadig Sustri, Sasoon Eglekiel.

4372-24—Mafutbhai J and M, Matubhai Karsonbhai and another, Pitamber Kaljidas Joshi,

4439-24—Chitnis K and M Mohamedally Mussabhoy Japanwalla, Rustomji Pestonji and another.

4440-24—Chubb and C, Piroja N Chubb, Soonabai H Lakdawalla, Matubhai J and M.

46-25—Wadia G and Co, Bomanji Muncherji Gagrat and another, Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Jehangir and S.

63-25—Little and Co, Shaikh Meherbaksh Haji Kadarbaksh, E J Vas.

95-25—Thakoredas and D, Wadilal Hargowandas, Jay Krishna N Varman.

97-25—Shamrao M and H, Dr. Pirojshaw P Daruwalla and another, Rustomji Jamsedji Choksi.

98-25—Chitnis K and M, Chimanlal Mukundas, Currimbhoy Noorbhai Rangwalla.

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4627-21—Payne and Co., Halimardas Guruprasad, Nandrandras Hiranand and others, Dikshit M and Co.

253-22—Merwanji K and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay Javerbai, Amin and D.

153-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chhotalal Vassanji Jeraj ni, Chanda Amiruddin Muchhaba, Pandia and Co.

455-22—Thakoredas & Co, Narandas Chanda Cumruddin Muchiyala, Pandia & Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhisanker K and G.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunatha Dutaji Walkar and another Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalhanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kiparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

337-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehare and Co, Dwarkadas and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 1957/2065-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Rangalal and others, Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judah and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Banstlal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kalubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

3697-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Keshavji Mulji The Allen Bros Co (India) Ltd and another, Payne and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrai Meherlan, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Keikhasrun Marzban, Raiabali Trabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chhaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

4099-24—Little and Co, Lover Bros. Ltd, Abdulla Ahimtulla, Pathare and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co v Hemraj Meghraj, Chubb and Co.

1203-24—Malvi M Rand Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand, Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tayabji D and Co.

3972-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.

1573-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowanvs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Saraswatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.

3604-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3298-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanppa Veerapa Cmadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L. Rele and Co.

5747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopkar and ors., Crawford B and Co.

1548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors Captain and V. Mahomedalli and Co

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

419-24—Matubhai J and M, Cursetbhai, Karimbhai Allibhay Chagla, Patell and Co.

842-24—Mohile P and G, Vassonji and Co, Haji Jivaji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineer and Trading Co, Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj v Morarji Hirji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Guruyankrai Marwari v Mohanlal Surchand and ors. Jamsetji E and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Manitlal Chotalal and another, v Heerabai, Shroff and L.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re. Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker, K and G, Re. Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3970-24—Mulji P and P, Alladin M Lakhani, Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2969-24—Mehta L and Co, I Goredhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ranchodji and Co, vs Ibrahim Gulam Husein Ladha, Andrade and C.

2888-24—Paralkar and R, Lalaji Khushalji and Co, v Mahadeo Dhana, Manilal H and Co.

2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Viramgam Spng and Mfg Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.

2402-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Whittle Egg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2901-24—Motichand and D, Bhagwandas Lakhmichand, Trikamchand Nemichand and another, Malvi M R and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the G and W's Act—Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Sorabji Bomanji and another minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao, M and H.

In The Indian's Co.'s Act—Shroff and L, vs The Phoenix Taxi and Service Ltd, N H Moos, Offijcial Liquidator, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux, Jehangir M and S

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

703-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinaraven Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

5739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others,

4594-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D .

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhaigat, Hagniram Dehulal, Manubhai and Co.

1705-23—Little and Co, Goverdhandas Vallaghadas v Dwarkadas Waman and ors, Dabholker and J.

2082-24—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Surajmal Karamchand and ors., Malvi M P and Co.

1566-24—Amin and D, Rupchand Tarachand, v Abu Baker Haji Ahmed and ors, Dabholker and J.

2925-24—Trabji D and Co, Gangabai and ors v Lakha Nana, Manilal H and Co.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg and Wvg Co, Ltd, v Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3627-24—Matubhai J and M, Bai Sarabhai v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed Manji and ors, Payne and Co, Sabnis G and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4634-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Jinibai, Padamsy Ratansy and another, Mulla and M, Sunderdas and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Jiwa, Padamsy Ratansy and another Mulla and M, Sunderdas and Co.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Jiwa, Padamsy Ratansy and another Mulla and M, Sunderdas and Co.

4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Jiwa, Padamsy Ratansy and another Mulla and M, Sunderdas and Co.

249-24—Trabji D and Co, Doongersy Narsy and others, Ardeshir Namdar Irani, Patel and E.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

404-23—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai v The International Banking Corporation Ltd. Crawford B and Co.

428-23—Thakoredas and Co, Lala Dinanath Hemraj v The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

570-23—Mantri and Co, Abdulla Saleh v Esmail Nowroji and Co, Rustomji and G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS

5163-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kesserbai and ors, Vallabhdas Ramji, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1567-23—Ferreira and V, Saheb Sevadasji Cherandasji, The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

314-23—Craigie B and C, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd, Akharally Meesa, bhay Eupa, Payne and Co.

389-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padmani and others, Sha Pohatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M and H.

1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji, Amartlal Mowji Ganga and Co.

372-23—Craigie B and C, Nomchand Lalubhoy Haji, Jamnadas Morarji and others, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 20/337-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jamsedji Dinshah, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

2455-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Dadhwan Co Ltd. in liquidation, Moti Jetha and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M. Edgelow G W and Co.

54-23—Vachha and Co, Bhicaji Hormusji Bennett and anr, v Nanabhoy Cursetji Bharocha and ors, Wadia G and Co. Little and Co, Payne and Co.

3034-20—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co, D Chotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

227-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanram Motilal, Jenerayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

1150-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.

369-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1571-23—In Person, Shanker Malbari Patel, Hinduji Pragji and Co, and another, Subnis G and S.

854-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, The Union Marine Insurance Co Ltd. Patell and E.

1065-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Lund, Lt. Col. E T Harb, Payne and Co.

537-23—Craigie B and C, Lydia Chisa, Mathali Vice Consul, Mulla and M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9.

S S Trieste, Grimme, Trieste.
S S Monte Ossero, Raimonds, Trieste.
S S Neidenfels, Miller, Hamburg.
S S Sicilia, Davis, Kobe.
S S Penag Maru, Fujita, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Feb 10.

S S Birkenfels, Bremme, Hamburg.
S S Wartenfels, Schmidt, Busreh.
S S Clan Kenneth, Bennett, Liverpool.
S S Clan Macindoe, Lane, Calicut.
S S Birmingham City, Merphy, Calcutta.
S S Mirzapore, Jones, Kobe.

LOADING.

Feb. 9.

Steamer Japan for Calcutta.
Steamer Sicilia for China.
Steamer Karapara for Durban .
Steamer Shinno Maru for Kobe.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Trieste, 3324 tons, Captain E Grimme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Neidenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 1744 tons, Captain H Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain H C Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Penang Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penag Maru, 316 tons, Captain A Fujita arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Birkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Birkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain Bremme, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mirzapore 4175 tons Captain H C Jones will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 3766 tons, Captain J Merphy, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh. with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 9 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
3 Strafkerk, 3823, Colombo, 8/2. E D Sassoon and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 17/2. N Y Kaisha.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
12 Ct. Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 12/2 K N & Co
14 Brainfels 3558, Leith, N F, T M & Co.
15 Genoa 4207 Genoa 15/2 M Italiana.
16 Cl. Kennath 3184 L'pool 10/2 J F & Co.

VICTORIA.

2 Birmingham City 3795 Madras 11/2, M M and Co.
7 Misaki Maru, 2555, Kobe, 9/2, O S Kaisha.
8 Bellfield, 2731, Antwerp 10/2, L Edwards & Co.
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ld.
15 Jalarushmi 2681 Moulmein, 11/2, N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, 10/2, N Y Kaisha,
C & R Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, 11/2 S S N Co.
D & E Cl. Macindoe, Calicut, 11/2 J F and Co.
D & L Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe, 9/2 N Kaisha.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N F, 7/2, J Finlay and Co.
N Bamora, 1878, Basra, 11/2, M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

9-2-25.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—73 bales hemp, R Ramjeewan; 1150 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 400 cwt oil sediments N V Velmahomed; 12 bales wool, H R Rehmanbhai & Co.; 53 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 463 cwt. yellow millet, Amin & Sons; 11 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 423 bales cotton Ely V A Save; 408 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld 100 bales wool, K Esmail. 5 bales wool N M Vazir & Sons; 15 bales goat hair, K A Mahomed; 16 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady & Co. Ltd. 50 bales cotton waste, C Peraj & Co.

S S Tarantia for Manchester:—20 bales cotton twist, The David Mills Co. Ld.

S S Tarantia for New York:—241 cwt wet casings (5 casks) S M H Kedarbaksh; 19 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw & Co. Ld.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—6000 cwt. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 2000 cwt Nigerseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 1000 cwt Linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 5 Pot- Essense de Palma Rose Volkrt. Bros. 100 cwt cashew nuts kernels, Amin & Sons; 76 cwt dry casing Ag. Meyer. 17 bales goat hair K Esmail.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—1000 cwt linseed oil cake, Bhasker H Lele.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—2938 cwt. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 1012 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal & Co. 60 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 50 bales wool, K Esmail; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

SS Kaisar-I-Hind for London: 22 bales cow hides tanned A Abdoola & Co.; 4 bales goat skins tanned, A Abdoola & Co.; 1 bales sheep skins taned, A Abdoola & Co. 16 bales cow hides taned, A Aziz & Co.; 36 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons; 30 cwt gum olibanum, A H Mawjee; 16 bundles Lamb skins (for furs) H A Aminoff; 3 bundles pole cat skins for fur, H A Aminoff, 4 bdles Fox skin for fur H A Ebrahimoff; 255 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy & Co.; 9 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook & Sons Ld.; 7 cwt dragons blood, A H Mawjee; 34 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 2 bales hessian cloth, H Azizullahoy; 20 bales sheep skins tanned, K Esmail; 11 cases bristles, W H Brady & Co. Ld.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for Marseilles:—40 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook & Sons Ld.

S S Braunfels for Leith:—9000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee and Co. 230 bales cotton E Spinner & Co. 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Monte Ossero for Constanza:—10 bales cotton sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Monte Ossero for Constantinople:—50 cwt Mehdi Powder, A A Kadar; 88 cwt Mehdi powder S A Msaree.

S S Monte Ossero for Trieste:—5000 cwt. wheat Louis Dreyfus & Co. 55 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 165 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 770 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

From Monte Ossero for Venice:—165 bales cotton, J A Begbie & Co. Ld. 265 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—5 bales silk waste Thos Cook & Son Ltd. 210 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 116 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—60 cwt gum kathira, M H Dehdashti. 400 bales cotton, N Nensey & Sons; 600 bales cotton, Breul & Co. 400 bales cotton, Birla Bros. 200 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Amersey & Sons; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, G V Laaks; 500 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd. 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 400 bales cotton, T M Raisha Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Rangoon Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—334 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Misaki Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Misaki Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Misaki Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

S S Muroran Maru for Shanghai:—330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ld. 300 bales cotton Japan T & M Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

9-2-25.

S S Romeo from New York. Agents J F Campbell & Co. Ld.:—

From New oYrk:—90 barrels lubricating oil, 1225 cases lubricating oil, 2718 drums lubricating oil, 15 H/barrels grease, 11 barrels Asphalt (crude) 4 boxes Bar gold, 101 kegs bar gold, 2489 bars Silver, 160 crates roofing paper, 6 cases Roofing Paper, 45 cases Brown paper, 27 cases Balmolive Soap, 24 cases Listerine 50 cases Pharmaceuticals, 46 cases Gas Mantles, 545 cases Quaker Oats, 50 cases canned Asperagus, 28 cases canned fruits, 238 cases canned goods, 50 cases steel Files, 225 cases Salmon; 74 cases Vaseline 188 cases Playing cards, 115 cases Antiphlogistine, 93 cases Grape nuts, 13 bundles Grape nuts, 5 packages Grape nuts; 525 packages Suricane Lanterns, 85 packages globes 22 packages Medicines, 134 cases Medicines, 15 packages sulphur lotions, 22 barrels dyes 43 cases cotton Remnants, 32 bales cotton Remnants, 130 bales cotton Domestics, 16 bales old clothing 400 bales old Newspaper 23 bales paper boxes 106 boxes cement hardening compound, 125 pails Water proofing compound, 87 drums water proofing compound, 500 D/bags corn starch..

From New Port:—16 cases blotting paper.

S S Ceylon from Christiana. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co. Ld.:—

From Christiana:—66 cases matches 15 kegs nails, 1108 bales paper.

From Gothenburg:—178 packages Nails 2 87 keks Nails, 316 cases Nails, 19 cases paper, 134 rolls paper, 1331 reels paper, 344 bales paper, 72 cases Hinges 185 cases petroleum stoves, 50 cases matches, 52 cases Envelopes, 2280 bundles boards 502 bundles Faggot steel.

From Antwerp:—100 crates Tiles, 112 bags Tiles 100 D/bags Nuts, 169 pieces joists, 485 pieces Tubes, 419 bundles tubes 4468 bundles steel sheets, 3907 bundles steel rods, 118 bundles pipes, 729 pieces pipes, 923 pieces steel plates, 50 pieces steel Tees, 54842 pieces bars, 1021 bundles steel bars, 7014 bundles hoops, 277 bundles Angles, 1735 pieces Angles, 70 bundles wire, 130 cases Naphtaline ball 25 cases copper wire 15 cases brass wire, 18 cases ivory, 35 cases Ink, 21 cases shoe wax, 17 cases chocolate 138 drums sodium sulphide 1 03 casks China clay, 18 crates Asbestos sheets.

S S Iarco from Genoa. Agents:—Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa:—30 bales cotton goods, 261 cases cotton goods, 246 cases Art. silk yarn, 87 cases cotton and Art. silk goods, 6 cases silk goods, 10 cases silk waste yarn, 58 bales cotton yarn, 19 cases buttons, 50 cases port wine, 49 cases cases 145 cases aluminium circles 50 cases condensed milk, 48 cases marbles 10 cases Vegetable Preserves, 597 cases vermouth, 18 cases colours, 53 casks colours 16 casks earthenware, 350 barrels tiles, 50 bags French chalk.

S S Cataria:—2200 bags sulphur.

From Leghorn:—38 Stocks marble 16360 pieces marble, 6500 pieces marble tiles, 160 cases marble tiles, 68 cases marble works, 40 cases brass sheets, 25 cases brassware, 39 cases German Silver.

From Marseilles:—200 kegs lead ore, 30 cases castor oil 400 cases tiles, 14 cases cotton laces, 700 barrels colours, 250 bags Almonds, 16 bags carraway seed, 20 bags Aniseed, 68 bags P. Roots.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay February 9.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England	..	..	..
2.	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3.	Japan	S/S Misaki Maru	11th Feb. 25.	8-30 a m.
4.				
5.	(superscribed)			
6.	Singapore („)			
7.	Strait's Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Mauritius	..	..	..
9.	East Africa	S/S Karapara.	13th Feb 25.	12 noon.
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 645.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 690.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 685.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.77
London—Paris Frcs. 88.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.00
London—Rome Liras 115.06
London—Berlin Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm.

London, Feb. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady little Indian buying.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Exchange on Paris 88.70
Exchange on Warsaw 24.95
Exchange on Prague 162.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 9

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fes Demand	647
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	156
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	112 1/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Marke Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bank's selling T T Ready 15/16.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 25/32
Bank's buying T T April 7/8.
Bank's selling T T May 23/32
Bank's buying T T May 27/32.
Bank's selling T T June 11/16.
Bank's buying T T June 25/32
Bank's selling T T July .....
Bank's buying T T July .....

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 7.

Stockholm	17.72
Christiania	31.20
Amsterdam	11.86
Switzerland	24.75
Belgium	93.05
Athens	297.50

Scinde:—

London, Feb. 7.

Exchange on London in:—

Paris	88.70
Germany	20,047,000m
Italy	115.37

New York, Feb. 7.

Demand Bills 4.76.75

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3½
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Fine Trade 3 m/st 4½
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4¾
5 per cent. Rentes 21

LONDON DISCOUNTS:—

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 6—6 1/2 per cent.
One Month 6—6 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 6—6 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY:—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 7.

Para Up River, Spot March/April sellers 17 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb./May 17 1/4.
Tone:—Firm—moderate business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 66/9.
4 p.c. Coversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
Loan (Tax Free):—
5 p.c. due 1933 Rs. 96/12.
5 p.c. due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free):—
Due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
Due 1928 Rs. 103/7.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free):—
Due 1926 Rs. 100/4.
Due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
Due 1930 Rs. 101/12.
Due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
Due 1932 Rs. 102/15.
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 p.c. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 p.c. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET:—
Dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £90.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £98¼
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 9/16
Conversion Loan £78 5/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £ 101½
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £107½
Consols 2½ per cent. 58
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 49
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 69 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. nominal 58¾

SHARES.

London, Feb. 7.

Hongkong Bank £145.
Chartered Bank £22 1/8.
National Bank £6 1/4
P. and O. Bank £11 3/4
Eastern Bank £6 3/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

In the share market jutes opened after week-end somewhat steadier but with most of business confined to inter bazar dealings in speculative stocks. Towards the close rates stood off again. Coals kept steady with limited turnover. Bansdoopur recovered in price. Teas were neglected in the early part of session. Later a few isolated transactions were recorded. In miscellaneous trade in this section shared in general dullness that prevailed. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 66/6, six per cent bonds 1930, 101/10, six per cent U.P. Bonds 1926/41, 101/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/12.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 68, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 78.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/7, Cawnpore Textiles 3/12, Kesoram 5/5, New Victoria 3.

Jutes:—Belvedere 340, Birla pref. 79, Budge Budge 470/6, Clive 44/12, Dalhousie pref. 110, Delta 510, Howrah 44/8, Hukumchand ord. 10/4, Kamarhatty 631, Kankinarrah 503, Kinnison 970, Lawrence 648, Lothian 448, National 30/12, Presidency 8/8, Union 633, Waverley 7/14.

Coals:—Bansdoopur 333, Bengal 583, Burra Dhemo 5/2, Equitable 17/4, Kasta Collieries 4/2, discount, Kossonda and Nyadee 21/12, Lakurka 18/10, Nazira 15/4, New Beerbhoom 8/6, New Khendah 8/8, Ranegunge 46/8, Singaran "A" 3/10, Union 17/12.

Cements:—C. P. Cements Re. one.

Engineering companies:—Indian Iron and Steel 35, Marshall and Co. 3/10.

Flour Mills:—Hooghly Flour 27/12.

Miscellaneous Companies:—B.I. Corporation ord. 4/12, Fraserpet Fibre Re. one.

Oil Mills:—Howrah Oil 10/8.

Paper Mills:—Titaghur Paper ord. 2/12, do. pref. 10.

Shipping Companies:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/12.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6, Bishnauth 34, Dhunseri 6/12, East India 24, New Purupbard 13, Tellapara 376.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The Share Market remained closed to-day owing to the settlement Day.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/15/6.
" Forward Rs. 13/15/6.
Bar Gold ready, Rs. 23/15/6.
Bar Gold forward, Rs. 23/15/6.
Bar Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/13.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 73—11
Bar Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73—11
Bar Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73—6.

London, Feb. 8.

Bar Gold ready, s. 87—2
Silver ready, d. 32—3.
Silver forward, d. 32—1.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet and steady. Bears covering. China was buyer at lower rate. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Bombay February 9.

Ready:—22-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	21-15-6	22-0-0		21-15 6
Fagon	22-0-3	22-0-9		22-0-3

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 0—5—0
Chitor 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 9.

Ready:—74-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	73-13-0	73-15-0	73-12-0	73-12-.
Fagon	73-8-0	73-9-0	73-7-0	73-7-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 1—8—6
Chitor 2—0—0
Tone-Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

9th February, 1925.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 24 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points lower. The undertone of the markets was steady owing to good demand for spot cotton.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., came under date 7th instant as under:—

"There has been still no rain in Texas."

In accordance with the rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 462 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 463 1/2. Going down by half a rupee the prices further improved to Rs. 464 on buying by a prominent Indore operator, his offerings being absorbed by Commission Houses. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses sold and the market gave way to Rs. 461 1/2 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 462 1/2 and declined to Rs. 461 1/2 on Bazar operators selling and closed firm at Rs. 463 1/4 on prominent Shroffs buying. Commission Houses were buyers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 463 and improved to Rs. 464 on moderate buying by a well-known Indore operator and Commission Houses. Around this level prominent Shroffs were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 460 and the market closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 396 and Rs. 398 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and there was a good demand from Shippers and local spinners for nice staple cotton. About 5000 bales are reported to have been sold.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

New York market 7th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.99	Mar.		24.16	+17
24.31	May		24.49	+18
24.53	July.		24.82	+24
24.31	Oct.		24.51	+20

New York spot on 6th February 24.25 —10; New Orleans 24.10 minus .10
New York spot on 7th February 24.45 —20; New Orleans 24.30 plus 20.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on week-end covering.

May highest 24.60 (11.56 a.m.) lowest 24.35 (11.21 a.m.) range .25 points.

Liverpool market, 7th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.08	Mar.	13.02—06	13.04—04	13.04	—04
13.16	May	13.10—06		13.12	—04
13.20	July.			13.16	—04
13.08	Oct.			13.03	—05
Egyptian					
31.25	May			31.65	+40
29.20	July			29.60	+40

Telegraphic market advices:—Houston, Texas, reports big demand spot cotton continues.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Spot situation strong. Good demand on all setbacks."

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 9.

Fully Good Broach April-May	463 1/4
Fully Good Bengal March	398
" " May	399 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	461

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 9.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	485	475	462
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 9.

Fully Good Broach April-May	462
Fully Good Bengal March	396
" " May	397
Fine Oomra .. March	460

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 9.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	415/420
" F.G.	M.G.	390/5	..
Sindh Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	415/420
" F.G.	M.G.	390/5	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	460/65	475/80
Nagpur ..	..	460/65	475/80
Jeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	450/55	465
Pulgaon .. "	"	460	465/70
Dhamangaon "	"	455	460
Amraoti .. "	"	445/450	460/465
Khamgaon-Akola "	"	445/450	455/60
Mulkapur "	"	435/440	445/50
Khandesh "	"	430	445 March
" F.G.	M.G.	..	472
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	487
" Fully Good	"	..	..
Muthia Fine	"	..	..
" F.G.	M.G.	420/5	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	"	480/500	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	..
Cambodia	"	550	..

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7. Bales.
Total Day's:—	
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	100
Sales of East Indian	nil.
Mid. American Spot:—	
Universal Standard 13.32 good inquiry.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 35.15	

	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Good	19.50
Fully Good	19.90
Fine	11.30
Bengal:—	
Good	11.60
Fully Good	11.00
Fine	11.40
Oomra:—	
Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Broach:—	
Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
February	12.97	—.04
March	13.04	—.04
April	13.04	—.04
May	13.12	—.04
June	13.12	—.04
July	13.16	—.04
August	13.11	—.05
September	13.07	—.05
October	13.03	—.05
November	12.99	—.06
December	12.96	—.07
January	12.94	—.07
February	12.92	—.07

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Feb. 7.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,921,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	364,000
East Indian Visible Supply	127,000
American Visible Supply	4,616,000
Other Visible Supply	162,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	800
East Indian Stock	12,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,400
East Indian Actual Exports	200
East Indian Imports	5,000
American Afloat	265,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	340,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRIC

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

February	33.65	+ .45
March	33.15	+ .45
April	32.40	+ .55
May	31.65	+ .40
June	30.65	+ .55
July	29.60	+ .40
August	28.90	+ .40
September	28.15	+ .35
October	27.30	+ .30
November	26.50	+ .30
December	23.20	+ .30
January	22.85	+ .20

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	3,000	
Futures at New York:—		
March	24.16	+ .17
May	24.49	+ .18
July	24.82	+ .24
October	24.51	+ .20
Spot Cotton at:—		
New York	24.45	+ .20
New Orleans	24.30	+ .20
Futures at New Orleans:—		
March	24.21	+ .20
May	24.49	+ .19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22 7/8	
Demand Bills 47675.		
Silver Commercial Bars	68 3/8.	

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 7.

Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2,435,000.
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb./March sellers 70.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Feb./March sellers 71
Tone:—Weak—lower on more offering
Australian Feb./March sellers 70.
Choice White Karachi May/June buyers 62.
Soft Red Karachi May/June nominal 62/3.
Club No. 2—Calcutta nominal 65.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 9.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61	0	0	9	3	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0	9	1	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	9	7	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	14	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	14	0	14	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	9	0	14	1	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black ..	62	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed White ..	63	0	0	12	10	0
Groundnuts	9	0	0	9	8	0
Mowraseed	46	0	0	6	12	0
Barley	66	0	0	13	5	0
Castorseed	..			5	8	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready	16	0	0	..		
Delivery						
Jira						
Forward,	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	3	3			
Linseed, May	14	1	3			
Groundnuts F-M ..	66	0	0			
Cotton Seed F-M ..	5		6			
Castor Seed M-M ..	13	0	0			
Cotton Seed M-A ..	5	8	6			

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb./Mar. quoted £25½
Tone:—Poor demand generally easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Mar./April near value 50/9
May/Aug. sellers 50 5/8
Linseed afloat 23,000 tons.

London, Feb 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 23 1/8 Feb./March sellers poor demand—generally easier.
Cottonseed Bombay 10 1/2 Feb./March sellers quiet.
Castorseed Bombay 24 1/4 Feb./March slow.
Rapeseed Toria £19 3/4 Feb.March sellers.

METALS.

LONDON, Feb 7.

English best Selected Copper 65½
Standard Copper G. M. B. 65 5/8
Copper Braziers 84
Yellow Metal 8 1/8
Hard Spelter nominal 30½.
Corrugated Sheets £17½.
Tin Block £263

BRASS.

Bombay, February 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 9.

	per md	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57	8	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
" " to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	4	0
" " 1-1-4 ..		67	0	0

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 7.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 46.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb 7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 16/4½
July/Sept. sellers 16/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 16/4.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. sellers 16/4 3/4.
Tone:—Very little doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 9. 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 As. per cwt. with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7500 bags.

In response to firmer tone of Foreign Markets, the local market has also improved in Forward Positions. Java Forward Prices record a rise of 2 to 4d. per cwt. B. R.B. Beet Sugar Prices of 2d. per cwt and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices of 3d. per cwt. in the Price-level prevailing Saturday evening.

The Market on the whole has ruled firm. Java Market is firm with good demand.

Trust refuses further bids at 10 1/2 guilders per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 20/5 per cwt. FBH.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July sh. 17/1 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. sh. 16/9 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 16/10 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Decr. sh. 18/10 per cwt. FBH.
B.R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Decr. sh. 19/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Feb/Mar. sh. 19/4 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 19/1 per cwt. FBH.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, February 9.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi:—	1	1	9
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone and Century ..	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	8	0
Pearl and Pebany per piece ..	6	6	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	6	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per Piece	6	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan	11	10	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 9.

	per. lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	14	3
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	13	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
David	No. 10 1-2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	13	6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	13	3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Light House ..	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	3
"	No. 42—2	1	8	0
"	No. 20	1	1	6
"	No. 32	1	4	3

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th February, 1925.

Cotton	17653 Bales.
Wheat	27242 Cwts.
Linseed	6422 "
Rapeseed etc.	4262 "
Gingellyseed	3460 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	8368 "
Castorseed	767 "
Rice	3107 "
Myrabollams	7350 "
Cottonseed	9043 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2590 "
Juwar	114 "
Masur	1117 "
Barley	1340 "
Bajri	5533 "
Coal	5114 Tons.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr. 29.919 inches.
Temperature of Air	71.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	62.0 "
Dew Point	54.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	58% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.8 "
Minimum do. do. ..	63.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ESE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	116 miles

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		Feb. h. m.	ft. in.	Feb. h. m.	in. ft.
M.	9	12 48	26 6	9 5 59	18 7
		.. ..	..	17 34	16 3
Tu.	10	0 25	28 9	10 6 29	18 2
		12 22	26 9	18 8	16 3
W.	11	0 51	28 9	11 6 57	17 9
		12 54	27 1	18 38	26 6
Th.	12	1 19	28 8	12 7 27	17 7
		13 28	27 0	19 9	17 1
Fri.	13	1 47	28 4	13 7 53	17 6
		14 6	26 5	19 42	17 9
Sat.	14	3 4	28 1	14 9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1	21 11	19 1
Sun.	15	2 55	27 2	15 9 12	17 6
		15 42	25 8	21 9	20 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 10 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 36m.
Feb. 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Feb. 12 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Feb 13 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Feb. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Feb. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 17 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING 2ND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Orange William 10/3, Gaurisanker 9/2, Eddy 8/8, Plymouth Rock 8/7, The Count 8/7, Greenanch 8/6, Switbin 7/13, Rackle 7/9, Solo Bridge 7/7, Entailed 7/7, Joe's Luck 7/7, Canterbury Lamb 7/5, Wasp 7/5, Ulula 7/5, and Whit Week6/12.

In the event of the top weight not accepting weights will be raised 5 lbs.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Flaming Orb 9/7, Owen Roe 8/8, Eddy 8/6, Scyphus 8/3, Greenanch 8/3, Fille d'Or 8/1, Husky 7/13, Light Jester 7/8, Solo Bridge 7/6, Canterbury Lamb 7/4, Kaser Girl 7/4, Cintra 7/3, Very Little 7/0, Golegainer 6/12, Joy Girl 6/7, Whispering 6/7.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES DIV. 1.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlongt.

Ox Trot 9/0, Dalkester 8/8, Eggesford 8/7, Murmansk 8/5, Resemblance 8/5, Rabaito 8/5, French Briar 8/5, Precious Lass 8/4, Krishnakumari 8/4, Moonshiner 8/4, Night Watchman 8/3, Aldergrove 8/2, Belle Voyageuse II 8/1, School Boy 8/1, Miss Evans 8/1, Krempion 8, Madelina 7/13, Scandalous 7/13, Lomond Hills 7/9, Starboard 7/9, Marmion 7/8, Red Cross Boy 7/8, Discobalus 7/7, Golden Tor 7/7, My Realm 7/7, Crab Apple 7/7.

DIVISION II.

Prince Hamed 9/13, Pom Pom 9/12, Sauce 9/11, Love Glass 9/10, On Leave 9/10, Bold Danby 9/9, Stormont 9/6, Catchup 9/4, Pomme Anna 8/12, Summer's Joy 8/12, Wood Harmony 8/11, Dugald Dalgetty 8/9, Rakings 8/8, Corisande 8/6, Lady Rita 8/5, Cylvern 8/5, Marby 8/1, Jovial 8/1, Etneldene 7/13, Dayspring 7/11, Toss Up 7/2, Bhawani Talwar 7/2, and Weed Killer 6/12.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Resemblance 9/4, Eudorette 9/3, Night Watchman 9/2, Naboh 9, Unruly 8/13, Foreman 8/12, Scandalous 8/12, Delhivian 8/9, Belvedere 8/8, Lomond Hills 8/8, Discobolus 8/6, Sauce 8/4, Bunworry 8/3, Bold Danby 8/2, Golden Vision 8/2, Lucky Lad 8/1, Carton Pierre 8/1, Ormiston 8, Huon River 8, La Procchia 7/13, Crushed Glass 7/10, Mist 7/10, Belle Syme 7/5 and Wood Harmony 7/4.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Cylvern 9/6, Corisande 9/5, Lady Rita 9/4, Charles William 9/4, Some Scribe 9/2, Musk Rat 9/2, Marby 9/1, Fun of the Fayre 8/13, Bright Bird II 8/11, Allensmore I 8/9, Low-born 8/5, Desert Gold 8/3, Motu Proprio 8/3, Toss Up 8/2, Bhawani Talwar 8/2, Duckbird 8, Old Chris 7/12, Weed Killer 7/12, Irrigate 7/8 and Expectant 7/2.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Trafalgar 9/2, Cardiff 9, Hishan 9, Commander 8/13, Mahir 8/12, Squire 8/12, Costa Rica 8/12, Security 8/11, White Boy 8/10, Peach Bitter 8/9, Silver Cloud 8/9 Sunspray 8/9, Bismark 8/8, Mashur 8/6, Hamiar 8/5, Nevermind 8/5, Zaidan 8/4, Sahoo 8/4, Kandinava 8/3, Mighty 8/3, Mozan 8/1, Kitchener 7/12, Sinnan 7/12, Confederacy 7/11, Last Call 7/11, Malabar 7/10, Kadir Hajaz 7/9, Butterfly 7/8 and Towfik 7/7.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon to-day.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Henri, Dick Turpin, Bell Metal and Not Much.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Nicety.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Finnart's Bay, Piccolo, Footpedal, Courier, Dalkester, Fille d'Or, Divide, Very Little, Erinite, Dugald Dalgetty and Britomart.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Finnart's Bay, The Hottentot, Ormiston, Penetrate, Rowardennan, Joe's Luck, Brasidas, Norbreck, Hatchford, La Rocchia, Margaret Joyce, Coxcomb, Duckbird, Lucky Lad, Magical, Christmas Holiday, Northern Light, and Musk Rat.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Prince Hamed, Penetrate, Madelina, Velocity, Norbreck, Redcot, Zara, Krempion and Stormont.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Delyar Jung, Arman and Ornate.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile. Time 5-15 p.m.

Orange William 10/13; Plymouth Rock 8/7; The Count 8/7; Switbin 7/13; Rackle 7/9; Solo Bridge 7/7; Entailed 7/7; Joe's Luck 7/7; Canterbury Lamb 7/5; Wasp 7/5; Whit Week 6/12.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. Time 5-45 p.m.

Flaming Orb 9/7; Owen Roe 8/8; Eddy 8/6; Scyphus 8/3; Fille d'Or 8/1; Husky 7/13; Light Jester 7/8; Kaser Girl 7/4; Very Little 7/0; Golegainer 6/12; Joy Girl 6/7.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division 1.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong. Time 4-15 p.m.

Dalkester 9/0; Eggesford 8/13; French Briar 8/11; Krishnakumari 8/10; Moonshiner 8/10; Belle Voyageuse II 8/7; Madelina 8/5; Lomond Hills 8/1; Starboard 8/1; Marmion 8/0; Discobolus 7/13; My Realm 7/13.

The top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong. Time 3-45 p.m.

Sauce 9/11; On Leave 9/10; Bold Danby 9/9; Stormont 9/6; Catchup 9/4; Pomme Anna 8/12; Wood Harmony 8/11; Dugald Dalgetty 8/9; Rakings 8/8; Lady Rita 8/5; Cylvern 8/5; Marby 8/1; Jovial 8/1; Dayspring 7/11.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. Time 3-15 p.m.

Resemblance 9/4; Eudorette 9/3; Night Watchman 9/2; Naboh 9/0; Unruly 8/13; Foreman 8/12; Scandalous 8/12; Belvedere 8/8; Lomond Hills 8/8; Discobolus 8/6; Bunworry 8/3; Lucky Lad 8/1; Carton Pierre 8/1; Ormiston 8/0; La Rocchia 7/13; Crushed Glass 7/10. Mist 7/10; Belle Syme 7/5; Wood Harmony 7/4.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 2-45 p.m.

Charles William 9/4; Musk Rat 9/2; Marby 9/1; Fun of the Fayre 8/13. Desert Gold 8/3; Motu Proprio 8/3; Toss Up 8/2; Bhawani Talwar 8/2; Duckbird 8/0; Old Chris 7/12; Irrigate 7/8.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. Time 6-15 p.m.

Trafalgar 9/2; Commander 8/13; Mahir 8/12; White Boy 8/10; Peach Bitter 8/9. Silver Cloud 8/9; Sunspray 8/9; Bismark 8/8; Mashur 8/6; Zaidan 8/4; Sahoo 8/4; Kandinava 8/3; Mighty 8/3. Kitchener 7/12; Sinnan 7/12. Kadir Hajaz 7/9; Butterfly 7/8.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1½ miles. Time 4-45 p.m.

Mandil 9/7; Khundil 9/7; Mikado 9/7; Adwan 9/0; Vazirulmulk 8/13; Joyous 8/12. Khayum 8/9; Nafa 8/5; Rarity 8/4; Nassim 8/2; Faithful 7/12; Kadir Hajaz 7/8.

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.

The Stewards held an enquiry into an objection lodged by G. Bell, the trainer, and S. Black, the rider of "Krempion" against A. Harrison, the rider of "Silver Saint" the winner, for interfering with "Golden Vision" and thereby causing interference to "Krempion."

After hearing the evidence the Stewards overruled the objection.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

LUSITANIANS WIN EASILY.

In a first division fixture decided on the Cooperage the Lusitanians proved to be streets ahead of the Rangers who had to suffer defeat to the tune of five goals. The Lusitanians monopolised play on account of their superior speed, the Rangers' half backs being totally unable to hold their opposing forwards. Dominic as usual was the heart and soul of the attack, his stickwork being a feature of the game. In the initial period the Lusitanians led by two goals and three more were added in the succeeding half. Cardoza did a lot of useful work on the right wing and sent across many good passes.

For the Rangers Cantam and Marshall played a steady game doing their best to cope with a superior attack.

Lusitanians:—A. Coutinho: J. Coutinho and Rofino; Gomes, Pinto, and Trinidad: Cardoza, Pais, A. D'Souza, Dominic and Cajetan.

Rangers:—La Touche; Cantam and Marshall; Gale, H. Powell, and Rodericks; M. Powell, P. Sequeira, Soars, Z. Sequeira, and Weetman.

Referee:—Messrs. Duff and Hodgins.

POLICE BEAT REPUBLICANS.

The second division fixture between the City Police and the Portuguese Republicans proved to be a one sided affair in which the superior team won easily by three goals. Before the Policemen had settled down Dias the Republican centre forward notched a goal but the Policemen replied with four goals without any effort. Two goals were scored in the first half through Littlewood. The second half saw the Police attacking and two more goals were scored by Littlewood and Mackenzie.

Teams were:—

Police:—Scott; Hewson and Abdul Gaffur; Rabbitt McKenzie and Paul; Lakshman Vishnu, Littlewood, Wilkinson; Abdul Kadir and Twiss.

Port. Republicans:—Valladares; Micheal and Torcato; Julius, Saldanha, and L. D'Souza; Victor, Vaz, Dias, Eric and Foxie.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1925.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will commence on Monday, 9th March, 1925.

Entries close Saturday 28th February, 1925.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, 3rd March, 1925, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the winners and runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to prolonged stay in Bombay, while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to Hon. Secretary, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Eight matches were decided in the Presidency Championship Tournaments on Monday, when some good tennis was witnessed. The competitions are approaching an interesting stage and much excitement prevails among the contestants. The unfortunate absence of Jeejibhoy through a bad leg, caused two good matches to fall through. An engaging struggle was the mixed doubles contest between Mrs. Row and Wagle and Mrs. Hunt and Raja Iyer. The latter though they lost to a more experienced pair put up a stout opposition, Gadgil's injury to his eye from a hard drive by Mehta obliged him to give up the third set at 4 games all.

The following are the results of matches played on Monday:—

Kolhoff beat Tilak 6—0, 6—3.

Pandya w.o. D. P. Jeejibhoy.

G. M. Gole beat C. M. E. Warner 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

M. D. Petit and M. M. Mehta w.o. D. P. Jeejibhoy and J. A. D. Naoroji.

Rangaswami and Gore beat N. F. Naoroji and K. A. D. Naoroji 6—1, 7—5.

Bhadkamkar and Mehta beat Gadgil and Powar (1—6), (8—6), (4—4), retired.

Gonsalvis and Kolhoff beat Sanghani and Gothoskar 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Hunt and Raja Iyer 6—3, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 Prince Ghanashyam Singhji and Girdhardas vs. Petit and Mehta at 4 p.m., followed by Mrs. Hunt vs. Mrs. Clyton, followed by Gonsalvis vs. Bhagvat.

Court No. 2, Rangaswami and Gore vs. Bhagvanji and Velkar at 4 p.m., followed by Powar vs. Rangaswami.

Court No. 3, Pandya vs. Khardekar.

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Only 1 Horse in Each Race.
Punters get this satisfaction in

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INDORE SUSPECTS.

REMAND ORDER

APPLICATION FOR REVISION REJECTED.

Once again the Esplanade Police Court was a scene of commotion amongst the pressmen and the lawyers on Monday morning when Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the application made on behalf of the seven persons extradited from Indore for revising the remand order made on Saturday.

Mr. O'Gorman, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Dravid, appeared for Ponde and Capt. Dighe, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, represented Akbar, Mumtaz, Karmat, Latif and Bahadur. Sir John Bowen appeared for the Crown.

Sir John Bowen stated a preliminary objection to the granting of the application, namely that it was not competent for the court to revise its own order. He submitted that when the suspects were placed before the court for remand on Saturday they had apparently no objection to being remanded into police custody. Of course if they were dissatisfied with the court's order of Saturday it was open to them to apply to the High Court to revise the order.

Mr. O'Gorman, on behalf of Mr. Ponde and Capt. Dighe, in making an application for revision of the order of Saturday, submitted that the order was *ultra vires* inasmuch as the prisoners were brought down to Bombay under an extradition warrant and that the case was governed by Section 344 of the Cr. P. C. The order was made without jurisdiction.

The Magistrate: "The prisoners were not extradited under an extradition warrant, but were surrendered to the Bombay Police by the Political Agent, Indore, at the instance of a letter written by me to him requesting him to surrender them as there were strong reasons to believe that they were involved in a criminal case in Bombay."

Mr. O'Gorman, continuing, said that even if it were a letter of request, the proceedoings would still be governed by Section 344, Cr. P. C., and no other section. The police in the course of their investigations came to the conclusion that the prisoners were involved in the case, they came to the Magistrate to get the persons from Indore and must have certainly satisfied His Worship that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused persons and on the strength of which, His Worship must have written the letter asking the Political Agent to surrender the accused. Mr. O'Gorman's submission was that the moment the police came to the Magistrate, they drop out of the case, and it was to the Magistrate that the accused were surrendered, the police being simply the machinery of effecting the same. The prisoners were brought under Magisterial custody and as such they were entitled to no other custody than jail custody or no custody at all.

Mr. Kanuga also submitted that the only proper section under which the proceedings could be conducted was Section 344, Cr. P. C. It was not competent for the Magistrate to conduct the case under Section 70 of the Bombay City Police Act. Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act applied to cases where arrests were made without the intervention of a Magistrate. It was not so in the present case. As for the doubt felt by Sir John Bowen or by the Magistrate whether the Magistrate could revise his orders, Mr. Kanuga submitted that a remand order was not a judgment and that a Magistrate could revise the remand order. Even if His Worship held that Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act applied to the case, Mr. Kanuga's submission was that it was within the discretion of His Worship to remand the accused either to police or to jail custody. Mr. Kanuga's final prayer, therefore, was to revise the order and order them to be remanded to jail custody.

Sir John Bowen in objecting to the application for revision said that if Magisterial orders were to be revised from time to time, there would be no finality to them.

Mr. Rangnekar, in rejecting the application for revision, observed that he disagreed with the arguments of the learned counsel that the case could not be except under Section 344, Cr. P. C. In his opinion Sections 344 and 167, Cr. P. C., must be read together. The sections do not apply to the City of Bombay. Cases in Bombay were governed by Section 70 of the City of Bombay Police Act. As for the argument that the Magistrate was seized with the case, he did not accept them. The order for surrender of the prisoners was not made under any statute, but on the broad principles of convenience and mutual interests of civilized society. The order though made by a Magistrate, but it was merely an executive or a ministerial act of a Magistrate. The case could not be considered as having come before him unless a report in the form of a charge sheet was made to him. In his opinion there was no inquiry pending before him as contemplated by counsel. Before he remanded the prisoners into police custody he asked them if they had any objection; they answered that they had none. Only two accused objected on the ground of illness, but he was assured by the police officers that their medical wants would be properly attended to. He, therefore, saw no reason to revise his order.

TERMINAL TAX AND TOWN DUTY

DOUBLE SYSTEM NOT FEASIBLE

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee for substituting non-refundable terminal tax for the existing town duty. The Committee had made a lengthy report and the following decision was arrived at:

The Committee have been asked to consider if in the event of their deciding to substitute Terminal Tax for the present Town Duty Refund System, they think it feasible in the interests of the revenue of the Municipality to retain the Town Duty and Refund System on certain articles such as Timber, Fuel-oil, Wines and Spirits, 9/10ths of the Duty on those articles being refundable only if they are exported within 3 months from the date of import. In view of the Committee's recommendation to substitute non-refundable Terminal Tax for the existing Town Duties they are of opinion that it is not feasible and practicable to have a double system by retaining Town Duty System for certain articles only.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' SUGGESTIONS.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber had written suggesting "that the Terminal Tax must be fixed at one-fourth per cent. on the current prices of all the different commodities referred to in the Schedule attached to the report of your Committee. The Secretary proceeds". My Committee give below certain articles as an instance in point on which the Terminal Tax according to their suggestion will be as follows:—

Coal:—One anna per ton; The suggested tax of 4 annas per ton is found by the industries concerned to be too high and one anna per ton represents one-fourth per cent. on the present price of coal; Gunnies:—Ten annas per bale and two annas per package; The rail rate comes almost to the same scale; Fuel Oil:—Three annas per ton; Petrol:—Six annas per 100 gallons; Cement:—Two annas per ton; Sugar:—Nine pies per Bengal Maund.

The price of cement is at present between Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 and two annas per ton as being one-fourth per cent. will be a fair taxation. With regard to sugar nine pies per Bengal Maund was the rate originally proposed in the Schedule accompanying the letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. M. C. 31-A, dated the 18th December 1922, and my Committee had approved of the same. My Committee cannot understand why this rate of nine pies was afterwards raised to 18 pies per Bengal Maund which will be considered a heavy tax. My Committee hope that their main suggestion will be accepted by the Municipal Corporation viz. that the Terminal Tax should be one-fourth per cent. of prices current of the different articles and that the rates of taxation suggested with reference to some of the articles aforementioned will, in any case, be accepted in the interests of trade and industries."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded and hoped it would be accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration in view of the communications received from various associations in the city.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded.

Dr. J. V. Vora, opposing the amendment complained that every time the matter came before the Corporation it was referred back to the Committee for further consideration. He thought the time had now come for the final disposal of the question.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported the amendment, as he did not think it was fair to come to a final decision without listening to the grievances of the bodies whose representations they had now received. He did not think that a little more delay would matter much.

Rao Bahadur, A. K. Rai moved a rider that the Committee should be asked to submit its report within one month.

This was accepted by Mr. Byramji.

CAN'T WAIT INDEFINITELY

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the matter had been before the Corporation for a very long time, and more of the associations had come forward in time with their views, except at the last moment. He had suggested to the Indian Merchant's Chamber that they should ask their representative in the Corporation to put their views and demands in the open. The question had been postponed for a number of years, and they could not do so indefinitely.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supporting the amendment, said the change proposed was of a revolutionary kind which affected various trades in the city, and it was not fair to the tax-payer that they should adopt it without giving him a proper hearing. In this part cular matter, in imposing taxation, they should give full publicity to their proposals, as Government were doing. Government compelled every measure of such a importance to be fully published before a final decision was reached. The Corporation should adopt a similar procedure, and a little delay would not matter now.

Mr. B. T. Desai did not agree with the previous speaker, for full publicity had already been given to the question from time to time. If they went on discussing the question in this way there would be no finality and no justice.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the proposition as he did not like that the matter should be delayed from time to time.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

The Commissioner said there was no difficulty or dispute on the subject involved, and it was admitted by every class, community and interest, to be a principle which was far superior to that which they had in force now. They had to approach Government with a unanimous report, although he was afraid complete unanimity on such a question was impossible. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to the various bodies who had co-operated with them but the position was it was impossible to have complete agreement on a subject of this nature. The matter now rested with higher powers like the Governments of Bombay and India. He asked the Corporation to pass the report, as the various associations would have ample opportunities of putting forward their views before the matter was finally decided by the higher authorities.

The amendment was finally adopted, and the original proposition was thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

3 CANDIDATES FOR ONE SEAT.

The following candidates are standing for election to the Corporation from (B) (Mandvi) Ward for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. A. K. Bowla:—

1. Mr. Haji Isa Haji Usman.
2. Mr. A. N. Surve.
3. Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Salemahomed.

The election will take place on Monday the 16th February, 1925.

MR. SURVE'S CLAIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly extend to me the hospitality of a little space to place a few facts and figures for the dispassionate consideration of the public in connection with the Mandvi (B) Ward bye-election.

The population of Bombay,—nearly twelve lacs in number—is composed of over 8 lacs of Hindus, nearly 2 lacs of Mussalmans and the rest of other communities. Looking at this composition from percentage basis there are out of every 100 of the population 72 Hindus, 15 Mussalmans and 14 others.

The Corporation consists of 106 members and if the seats in it are allotted on a population basis, 76 would go to Hindus, 16 to Mussalmans and 15 to other communities. The present number of city-fathers classified according to communities is as follows. 46 Hindus, 22 Mussalmans and 38 others, and one seat is vacant. That clearly shows that on population basis the Hindus have obtained 30 less and the Mussalmans 6 seats more than is their due. This inequality becomes more glaring if the representation which the educationally backward Hindu communities—who form the bulk of the population have obtained—is scrutinised. Though they form over 60 p.c. of the entire population out of 106 members only *two* belong to the educationally backward Hindu communities.

Compulsory primary education is to be introduced very shortly in two of the Municipal wards for the benefit of masses; but how many representatives are there in the Corporation who actually come out of the masses and intimately and at first hand know their condition, hardships and grievances? They are only two as stated above. Is it not but fair that persons coming out of the masses should be given an opportunity to enter into the Corporation, at a time when that body is going to tackle a large question intimately related to the welfare of the masses?

The Mussalmans require primary education as much as the Hindus; but the latter are 8 lacs in number and have only two representatives in the Corporation who belong to the educationally backward communities, whereas the former are less than two lacs in number and have already 22 representatives. Therefore whose representative is more urgently required—a representative of the Mussalmans or of the Hindu backward communities?

I request the electors of the Mandvi (B) Ward to look at the question in this light I appeal to them not to mix up the issues. The issue is not whether the candidate to be returned should be a Hindu or a Mussalman; the real issue is whose need is greater and who is less represented? The facts and figures given above point to only one conclusion viz., the Hindus in general have obtained less representation, and the backward communities in particular have been almost shut out from obtaining it and that in view of the introduction of compulsory primary education the need of the latter to obtain more representation has become most imperative.

Needless to say that these considerations have prompted me to contest the coming bye-election on unequal terms and against heavy odds; I have done so because I have faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the electorate and I trust that the result of the polls will justify my faith.—Yours, etc.,

A. N SURVE,
M.L.C.

53 Umerkhadi,
Bombay, Feb. 7.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sir J. J. School of Art Exhibition of Students' Work and Distribution of Prizes by His Excellency the Governor School Premises, 5-15 p.m.

Adjourned meeting of the University Senate, Sir C. J. Hall, 3-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SENATE MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University at 5-40 p.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be no meeting of the Board to-day (Tuesday).

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Dnyaneswar Society Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. on "Individual Soul and its Nature" at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Misaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th February, 925, to 6 a.m. of 9th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	6	1
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	nil	1

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 108.
Total mortality this day last year 123.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday, the 13th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Morioka Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 18th idem.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

Maneklal Gondalal who was remanded into police custody on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 15,000 was discharged on Monday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, as there was no sufficient evidence against him.

It would be recalled that the allegations against the accused were that he cheated certain merchants in Bombay on the strength of telegrams purported to have originated from Madras. The merchants in Bombay were alleged to have been duped to the extent of Rs. 15,000.

Sub-Inspector D'Souza asked His Worship to discharge the accused as the police were unable to get sufficient evidence to bring home the charge to the accused.

FATAL "SHORT" CUT.

On Saturday, Raoji Krishna, a labourer working in a glass cleaning factory at Tardeo was caught in the shafting of a machine and injured in several places. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died of multiple injuries shortly afterwards. Raoji, aged twenty, was carrying a load of glass in his hands when one end of his 'dhotar' was caught in the shafting of a machine which was working. He fell on the wheel and the machine was stopped. He was removed from it when he was conscious and blamed none for the mishap. Around the machine itself there was a fencing but there was no fencing round the shafting. He had no business to go near the shafting but he did so inorder to obtain a short cut. At an inquest held on his body to-day by the Deputy Coroner, accidental death was the verdict.

THIEF CAPTURED AT PALLI HILL.

CLUES TO MANY THEFTS EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 7.

The Bandra police have in custody a notorious burglar of Gujerat. He was captured last night by Mr Bryan, of Palli Hill, into whose bungalow he had burgled and had succeeded in possessing himself of plenty of hard cash and jewellery.

It is expected the arrest of the thief will lead to some valuable property being disgorged from other thieves.

FIRST SATARA DISTRICT NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The First Satara District Non-Brahmin Conference was held at Kola (Karhad) on the 21st and 22nd ultimo Mr. R. B. Shinde B.A.LL.B., pleader, Satara presided. Resolution regarding local board elections, congratulations to the Madras Legislative Council for getting the Religious Endowments Bill passed, congratulations to the District Judge, Satara for giving effect to the policy of the Government of Bombay to appoint Non-Brahmin candidates to the extent of 50 per cent, were adopted.

A Committee was appointed to enquire and report in the matter of the devasthan of Shri Ghadageboa. The creed of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress was accepted; and a District Non-Brahmin Congress Committee was constituted with Mr. R. B. Shinde, pleader, as president and Mr. B. N. Bhadre, pleader, as Secretary. Messrs. Bhaoorao Patil, Sambhajirao Patil, Baburao Bagave were appointed District organising secretaries. All prominent non-Brahmins attended. About 2000 people had assembled.

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Agents of "The Bombay Chronicle," whose statements of account upto 31st December, 1924, are in arrears are hereby informed that if these are not received before the 15th instant, their agency will be discontinued without further notice.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1925.

LORD LYTTON'S CUNNING.

Who sups with the Devil must use a long spoon, and we hope the non-official M.L.C.'s of Bengal will take a cautious view of the manoeuvres of the local bureaucracy in connection with the vacant ministerships. Last week Lord Lytton held an informal meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council in the Government House parlour. As travelling expenses could not be paid for informal meetings, the function was confined to local celebrities who assembled in the capacity of "leaders." The term "informal" does not take away from the objectionable character of the procedure which, insidiously, influences the work of the legislature. These secret confabulations are an offence to the dignity of the Council which is a single deliberative entity. Lord Lytton's method does not very much differ from the ruse of the suburban family which invites Mr. Wilkins, Banker, to a sumptuous dinner and at the close pleads for a job for Algy, the rotter of the family; Mr. Wilkins is under intangible obligations of courtesy and it is hard to be nasty in the hospitable atmosphere of a different home. Thanks to his own blunderings, Lord Lytton finds himself in a predicament which prompts him to deem no method too mean for the discovery of an escape. The Governor's invitation stated that the Conference would not discuss the personnel of the Ministry, they were, irrespective of ministerial identity, to say whether they wanted Ministers and what salary they would suggest for Ministers in the event of their appointment. The result of the move, if not its object, would be to involve the leaders in a tangle of commitments, while the bureaucracy would be free to adjust their manoeuvres fearless of any surprise or ambuscade. The public should take strong exception to bed-chamber plots and drawing-room compacts when an issue of enormous importance is settled in advance of the Council. It was not a Round Table Conference where the Government laid all their cards; the Government stood upon a number of reservations and wanted merely to know how the leaders would act in certain contingencies. Instead of volunteering solutions to Lord Lytton, Mr. B. Chakravarty should have asked His Excellency for a free discussion of the means of conciliating all parties and establishing peace in Bengal; but the Conference seemed to strive for the restoration of Ministers for the sake of ministerships. It did not seem to matter to them that the voting of ministerships, after the certification of the Ordinance, would place the Council more or less in the position of accessaries after the event.

Mr. Chakravarty's plan is not unlike that associated with the name of Mr. Popkin. He suggests that a non-official member should move a resolution in the Council recommending the Government to make provision for Ministers' salaries in the Budget. The move is a tactical error because it enables Government to separate the personality of Ministers from the recognition of their office, and the Government have been persevering in that course. The acceptance of the distinction between Ministerships and Ministers is a mistake, confounding the persons and dividing the substance of authority. The move would fix the straps and leave it to the Governor to find subservient strap-hangers; it would lead to a bog of abuses and false responsibility. The proper course is for Lord Lytton to choose his Ministers after private enquiry, provide a grant in the Budget for the salaries and leave the rest to the Council. If he is at a loss to proceed he should dissolve the Council. Any deviation from this well-recognized principle would be a blow to responsibility and we take it that Lord Lytton does not want further to expose himself to charges of jobbery. Who can rail at ministerships *qua* ministerships when the public would have not three but six ministerships to run the entire Government? Even an Independent cannot decide about any abstract vision of ministeries, for it would be like talking scandal about the Equator. Take the stand-point of Independents which, we believe, is affected by Mr. B. Chakravarty. Place and personality cannot be torn asunder, because the ministerships and the Minister re-act on each other and the sum of advantage produced depends upon individuals. A strong independent Minister will be able to do less harm and more good than a sycophant nincompoop, and we cannot understand how an Independent is free to bargain for the fixation of budget provision in advance irrespective of the identity of Ministers. Lord Lytton obviously desires that the Council should, as it were, sign the salary-Bill and leave it to him to write the name of the payee. The Bengal Council contains 35 Swarajists, 24 Independents, 26 Nominated Members and 18 European non-officials; we ignore the officials. The "Bengali" has been long pleading for an invitation to the Independents to form a Ministry. Mr. B. Chakravarty, the leader of the group, once declined the offer, so that it is now the second time of asking. By his proposal, he is allowing the Council to be decoyed into a wrong position and relieving the Government of a responsibility which it is their exclusive business to shoulder. It is stated that the Independents may form a Ministry, leaning on nominated members and the official phalanx. The coalition appears feasible, but we are afraid that the Independents will find it an impossible strain on their self-respect to modify their measures to the standard of official support; a quasi-official existence for them would be out of the question unless they cease to be themselves. But the pernicious risk of Mr. Chakravarty's proposition would be obvious even apart from any speculation as to the fortunes of Independents in office. In August, there were two dummy Ministers and an odd ministership in the market. We know how that odd job was dangled about for the sake of votes and how pro-official corruption had to be partially exposed in the public interests. The idea of an even chance for the members of a willing Party, in the same atmosphere, is not very re-assuring. Mr. Chakravarty is too independent and opulent a personage to be lured by any touts, but the danger of securing salaries in advance and leaving the selection to Lord Lytton or his advisers is repellent and nauseating. Mr. Chakravarty's resolution, baldly balancing the uses of Ministers regardless of conditions or identity, seems an officious undertaking to the undeserved relief of the Local Government.

The Swarajists made their position clear through Mr. Sen Gupta. Unless certain conditions of self-respect for Ministers and the end of police-rule by Ordinance, are prescribed, they cannot toy with the idea of ministerships. If the Independents are to be in for office, the Swarajists will be in a position, with thirty-five votes, to exert their power either for the discomfiture of the Ministers chosen by Lord Lytton or to reduce them to subserviency towards the *bloc* consisting of officials, European non-officials and nearly half the number of nominated members. Are the Independents so degraded in self-respect as to face the odds? What is Mr. Chakravarty likely to get through his reported compliance? The repeal of the Ordinance? Nothing except the pompous fatuity of "saving the Reforms". The Swarajists being a democratic party must abhor every contrivance of fake or flunkeyism as it masquerades in the guise of "responsible government". If their stand-point is viewed independently, their attitude of caution and opposition will be justified. The riddle was recently put to Mr. Oswald Mosley M. P. as to whether Swarajists should accept office in Bengal. Here is his impartial opinion as published in "Forward" of 17th January:—

> "Before accepting office the party might be wise to endeavour to secure a definition of their powers, so that the Swarajists' position might be clear both in the eyes of the Government as well in the eyes of the people. If the party cannot secure acceptable terms, it should not then accept office. In opposition to this view it is sometimes urged that such understandings depend upon the individual who at the moment represents Britain, and that a change may mean a change in the policy. This view ignores the very basis of the British constitution which rests on precedent and not on written law."

Mr. Mosley thus gives the opinion that "if the Party cannot secure acceptable terms, it should not then accept office." Nothing has since occurred to alter judgment except the certification of the Ordinance Bill; which does not look like an acceptable condition. Mr. Chakravarty's "solution" is to test the Council with a non-official resolution of an ill-considered and hazardous character. The Government obviously want to inveigle the Council into the expression of an airy aspiration and then take the situation into their own hands. Disraeli once described a like manoeuvre on the part of Sir Robert Peel in the following words:—"The Right Honourable Gentleman caught the Whigs bathing, and walked away with their clothes". The move of the bureaucracy seems to be to immerse the Bengal M. L. C.'s. for a pious ablution, and then do what Peel did.

THE OPIUM FIASCO.

Apologists of the League of Nations have argued that even if the League has failed in its principal task of evolving international peace, it has successfully dealt with minor administrative problems such as infectious diseases and obscene publications. But even that claim cannot be really conceded. News comes from Geneva which shows that the League has once again failed to function as a moral force and to relieve international conscience of a burden whose weight it has recognised by deliberately calling its propagation "the rapidly spreading poisoning of the human race." For the opium question, dealing as it does with a menace which, in its magnitude and its degrading effects, is comparable to slavery, has been rightly regarded as a test of the League's moral worth by the American delegation. The dismal failure of the League to hasten the deliverance of the world from this evil—as evidenced by the withdrawal of the American and Chinese delegations—is a proof that even in non-political matters the League is the handmaid of powerful financial interests which do not permit it to place the consideration of human welfare over that of commercial revenue. It is not surprising that the opium bloc was headed by England who, despite the repeated pious declarations of its Parliament that the opium traffic is morally indefensible, has obstructed and destroyed the American plan for its effective and concerted suppression and glories in the camouflage of ridiculous conventions and dilatory commissions.

In opium, as in other matters, India is a vital factor in international politics and an imperial system loyal to its cynical realism makes of what is a criminal offence in the West a source of revenue in the East. More than a hundred years ago, Warren Hastings observed that opium was a pernicious luxury which should be sedulously withheld from the Indian people and used for purposes of commerce only. The ghost of the East India Company still sits on the bureaucracy at Delhi and when its political character and fiscal needs are understood, the reluctance of Britain to co-operate with America with a view to solve the question does not seem strange. The resumed Conference had to deal with the two problems left over by the two November Conferences. First, to make effective the vague provisions of the Hague Convention relating to the suppression of opium-smoking by setting a definite time-limit to its temporary use. China has withdrawn from the Conference because, as her delegation complains, no undertaking has been given to suppress opium-smoking in the Far Eastern territories. The other problem, which has led to America's withdrawal, is even more fundamental. In the second Conference which had to discuss the limitation of opium traffic the American proposal for the restriction of production, manufacture and export of opium was opposed on the technical plea that it was outside the purview of the Conference and on the ground of England's touching solicitude for the Indian Ministers administering Excise Departments. But, as Sir John Jordan well observed once, *as long as the drug is produced it will be consumed;* hence the British method of regulating its consumption without eradicating the production at its source is to put the cart before the horse. The only effective way of combating opium is to destroy the poppy at the roots wherever found. Not all the insincere platitudes of Viscount Cecil nor all the palpably partial accounts of Reuter can conceal the fact that Britain in resisting the urgent reform advocated so ably by the American delegate has made a confession of her moral bankrupty.

Though the Conference has for all practical purposes failed, there are one or two indirect consequences of it that are noteworthy. One is the formation of a solid phalanx of the East—led by America—against the opium-interests of the West. China who has more than once risen against the tyranny and temptations of opium, has vindicated herself by her rectitude of conduct and her courageous retirement from the Conference. Japan presented a practical scheme which naturally upset the Conference whose strings were pulled by mysterious agencies. The Persian delegate had informed a previous Committee that his country would gladly surrender its opium revenue to save the world. "This evil," he said, "unless effectively attacked at the source, will be the destruction not only of many millions of people but of many nations likewise." But the Government of India who, like the Queen in Hamlet, protest a little two much, re-iterate their statement that they are not actuated by financial motives in their opium policy, refuse to instruct their delegate to represent the overwhelming public opinion of the country on the subject. Sir Basil Blackett, when repeatedly pressed to make some intelligible statement about the discrepancy in the bureaucratic policy and national view-point laboriously attempted to make a joke. "There are usually in most countries bodies," he said "which oppose Government." And, we may add, there are usually, in most countries, governments which are based on the consent of the governed. Sir Basil, well-informed as he is may be unaware of the fact that the true public opinion of India was, inconveniently for Britain, voiced at Geneva by Mr. Dukes of the Society for the Suppression of Opium Trade, who quoted Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders' message and by Mr. Alexander, a Quaker, who read Gandhiji's telegram. For the first time at an international gathering the colossal hoax of India's "representation" was exposed and the helplessness of India in altering the immoral policy of her rulers strikingly revealed. That is another, though unmentioned, achievement of the abortive Conference.

Notes of the Day.

Influenza Raging.

When the Ordinance Bill was about to be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, a wag predicted that an influenza epidemic was brewing; that is to say, a number of M.L.C.'s who did not want to offend Government officials, would remain at home in the throes of that popular disease, influenza. Sixteen non-officials were absent on the day of voting, a few of whom had of course legitimate grounds for being away; but the influenza touch was there. In the Assembly, too, there are tiny outbreaks of influenza from time to time. When the Resolution on the Ordinance was finally voted upon, there were notable absentees. The "Leader" writes as follows:—

> Practically everybody who was anybody among the non-official members voted for the resolution and against the Government's position, and they included the weighty name of Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer. We miss the name of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad from the division list; probably he was absent—as usual.

Of course he was away, but another knight whose absence is deemed by the Anglo-Indian Press as exceedingly significant, of the moral inwardness of the voting, is Sir Hari Singh Gour. Reflection, apparently, tied his tongue, business called him away.

The "Englishman's" Charity.

Who said that Anglo-Indian business men are not sympathetic to the poor in India? They love the poor, the able-bodied poor, who can work, without murmuring about wages and privileges. Not long ago, we quoted the protestation of Sir Willoughby Carey that women should work in under-ground collieries to support and furnish meet companionship for their husbands and lords. The noble knight could not bear to think of ten hours' separation between man and wife. British employers are not "res to indulge in such Christian charity because the State interferes, but in India they make good and amass virtue. Now, therefore, it should not surprise Indians to see the following comment of the "Englishman" touching Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefits Bill:—

> The tea garden girls would be constantly imagining themselves in an interesting condition and the planter would give grudgingly what he now gives liberally and be inclined to give only the minimum imposed by law. Women would attend the collieries for no other purpose than to obtain maternity benefits.

We are told that missionaries in India are given a small allowance for their children, but we do hope the "Englishman" will exercise some restraint and not crack uncharitable jokes about married people becoming missionaries for "no other purposes than to obtain maternity benefits." After all, there should be a limit to brutal jests even when they concern only "coolies."

National Education.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has just decided to close down the Arts side of the National College and the Marathi National School and has referred to a Committee the question of closing down the Gujerati National Schools. The decision may be justified on the grounds of insufficient finances and the suspension of the boycott of Government educational institutions. But, however unavoidable the decision, it is one on which the Provincial Congress Committee can hardly congratulate itself. The suspension of the boycott does not mean that the Congress should cease to concern itself with the problem of national education. On the contrary, it imposes an onerous duty on those carrying on existing national institutions so to conduct them as to make their superiority the main attraction to students. That onerous duty the Provincial Congress has failed to perform, or rather has been incapacitated for performing owing to the fact that during the last two years it did not make adequate efforts to place the institutions under its management on a sound financial basis as well as to strengthen its own resources by vigorous propaganda in the city. It is a great pity that in a city like Bombay, with its immense resources, institutions built up by the labour of some of the most devoted workers in the cause of education should have to be closed down merely for lack of money. It is some satisfaction that the Committee has decided to request the trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund to grant scholarship to those students who have to go to Ahmedabad to complete their studies.

TURCO-GREEK SITUATION.

SIGN OF SANITY IN ATHENS.

NO MORE SCABBARD RATTLING.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

An improvement in the Turco-Greek situation arising from the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople is indicated in an Athens message which announces that the decree disbanding the 1923 military class which was withheld for some days will be promulgated this week.—Reuter.

LIQUOR SMUGGLER.

BRITISH STEAMER CAPTURED NEAR NEW YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 8

New York.—The Coast-guardsmen have brought into the harbour the British steamer "Homestead" laden with 12,000 cases of liquor also 28 crew who were captured. It is understood that the vessel was seized within "one hour's steaming from the shore." It is reported that the Coast-guard ship fired several rounds from three-pounders wounding some of the crew of the "Homestead."—Reuter.

MISHAP TO M. C. C. CRICKETER.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Melbourne.—Douglas, a member of the M. C. C. team in Australia, had a narrow escape from death in a collision of a car in which he was returning at midnight from a banquet given to the M. C. C. players by Baker, the leading Melbourne sportsman. The driver of the car was killed outright. Douglas was injured, his elbow being bruised but not seriously.—Reuter.

INDIAN RURAL CONDITIONS.

EARL BIRKENHEAD FAVOURS ROYAL COMMI SION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Earl Birkenhead, interviewed by Professor Gangulee, expressed his deep interest in his proposal for a Royal Commission on the Indian rural conditions.—Reuter.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

FAREWELL TO NAIROBI.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Nairobi.—The Duke and Duchess of York returned from Siolo to Nairobi on Wednesday. They spent Thursday in shopping and buying ammunition. The Duke played polo in the afternoon. On Friday before breakfast the Duke privately visited the war cemetery and laid a wreath on the War Memorial Cross. In the afternoon he attended the special races and received the Native Chiefs at Government Houe.

The Duke and the Duchess bade farewell to Nairobi on Saturday noon entraining for Uganda. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd at the station who cheered the Royal visitors, the Duchess waving her hand instead of formally bowing. Glorious weather prevailed. The party will trave up to Eldoret by train and will afterards proceed to Kisumu and Uganda when they will spend the remainder of the month hunting.—Reuter.

FUNCTION OF NEWSPAPER.

NT ADVERTISEMENT OF NAMES ONLY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Spaking at a meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association yesterday, Mr Arthur Moore acting Editor of the "Statesman said a newspaper did not exist as a publicity organ for aspiring people to see their names in its pages, but there were certain people reshrdlutemfwy shrdlueteoin certain responsibilities on the editorial side of anewspaper, whose main function was provision of news and formation of public opinion. A journalist must cultivate a spirit of service. If he did so he would findeach day an increasing pleasure in his care and a knowledge that his service was of usiderable value.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by Mr. H. C. Smith, Private Secretary and Lieut.-Col. Balfore, Military Secretry left Madras on Sunday night for Bgalore by the Bangalore Mail. After vising the Government Agricultural Dairy Fa at Hosur His Excellency will return toMadras on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

Sir. Rabindranath Tagore and his party reached Port Said on 7th February. They are expected to reach India on or about 18 instant. Dr. Tagore's health has improved and he will probably stay in Bombay for few days.

TURKISH EXPERTS.

BRITISH OBJECTIONS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

INCIDENT CLOSED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Angora.—In the National Assembly the Commissar for Foreign Affairs stated that the British objections to the two Turkish experts with the Mosul Commission were recognised to be without foundation as a result of the explanations furnished by the Turkish Government. He added that accordingly the officials remained with the Commission and the incident was closed to Turkey's satisfaction.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

CONGRESS AT GRENOBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Grenoble.—The Congress of the Socialist Party opened here this morning and is expected to last for at least five days. Considerable importance attaches to the big debate whether to renew the Socialist Parliamentary Party's mandate to support Government as the role played by the Socialist deputies since M. Herriot's succession to office has been subject to certain amount of criticism and the party is not altogether unanimous on the question.—Reuter.

DISUSED BARRACKS ON FIRE.

FATAL DISASTER TO SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—Thirteen persons were killed and fifteen seriously injured as a result of a collapse of a wall in a fire in the disused barracks at Beziers. The dead consisted mostly of soldiers and firemen.—Reuter.

SUBMITTING FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

DIRECTOR SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr E. A. Cohen, a shareholder of the River Cargo Carrying Company Limited, prosecuted J. I. J. Hyam, the Managing Director of the firm for submitting a false balance-sheet on the 31st March 1917. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo imprisonment for three months.

TATAS' ELECTRICAL CONCERNS

AGENTS TO ISSUE FULL STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

It is understood that for the information of shareholders of the Tata Hydro-electric concerns the Managing Agents, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., are shortly going to issue a full statement, certified by their chartered accountants, as to the present commercial and financial position of their electrical concerns, also their future prospects, with as much precision as obtainable with their long experience of the Tata Hydro-electric Power Company, which is the first of their undertakings.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Sefton Brancker, accompanied by his pilot Cobham, and Engineer Elliott left Rangoon for Akyab in their plane from the new race course at Kambe on Sunday morning. The pilot made a very good ascent. His Excellency the Governor was present at the race course till the plane left. They arrived at Akyab at 2/45 p.m. on Sunday.—(A. P.)

Sir Sefton Brancker arrived in Calcutta by aeroplane from Akyab at about 2-15 p.m. on Monday and made an excellent landing on Ellensborough Maidan. Sir Sefton declared that he and his pilot had a pleasant journey from Akyab and hoped to stay in Calcutta for three days.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Match Manufacturers Association on Monday, Captain J W Patavel pointed out that a large amount of capital had been raised from abroad for investment in the match industry and large factories were being established which would deprive the Indian manufacturers of their share in the profit. He asked them to make common cause to defy their competitors.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and his brothers have given a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a building for municipal school near Panch Kuwa Gate, Ahmedabad, provided it is named after their father Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai.—A. P.

It is understood that Mr. U. Pu (Tharrawaddy) Secretary of Hlaing Pu Gyaw, G. C. B. A. has signed an undertaking similar to that signed by Mr. U. Chi Hlaing to the effect that he would abide by the decision of the All-Burma Council of Sanghas (Monks)

New York.—Nurmi won the special two-mile race in 9 minutes and 8 seconds which is two-fifths of a second below the world's record.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SIXTEEN.

PRINCIPLE OF SECOND PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Geneva.—At a plenary sitting yesterday afternoon the Opium Conference passed the reports of the sub-committees and after an explanation by the Indian delegation reserved for further consideration the question of hemp in connection with the inclusion of hashish in the list of dangerous drugs as also the question of heroin. M. Toivols, the Finland delegate, submitting the report of the Committee of sixteen on the American proposals and the English and French statements, said the failure to reach an agreement was more apparent than real. The speeches, at the morning's sitting of the Conference, of the British, French and Dutch delegates clearly showed that their Governments were ready to suppress the use of opium and that they agreed that the League of Nations should fix a date from which the period of fifteen years should run. If the producing countries adopted a similar attitude, the opium problem could be solved very soon.

On a motion of Lord Cecil, the Conference adopted the principle of the protocol of the Second Convention with some modification of the Article One with regard to the control of production and distribution of raw opium in order to satisfy the scruples of Yugo-Slavia, Turkey and Persia. Lord Cecil remarked that this was a great step towards advance.

Baron Sugimuka (Japan) declared that Japan would support all the measures to improve the Hague Convention.—Reuter.

OPIUM PRODUCTION IN CHINA.

PROHIBITION CANNOT BE ENFORCED AT PRESENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the letter notifying the withdrawal of China from the Opium Conference Dr Sze stated that the present conditions in China unfortunately made it impossible for the Chinese Government to enforce effectively its policy prohibiting production of opium for other than medical and scientific purposes, but these conditions were only temporary. The Government of China gave the assurance that it would not depart from this policy and would exert all its power to enforce the policy independently of action of other powers and hoped the latter would make every effort to prevent illegal traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs and progressively suppress the legalised use of prepared opium.—Reuter.

"TIMES" ON AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Times" regrets the withdrawal of the Chinese and American delegates from Geneva and expresses the opinion that it should not condemn the Conference to sterility. The Conference still has Viscount Cecil's practical proposals before it and will not have met in vain if advance is made along those lines though the proposals are unfortunately dependent upon the suppression of opium-smuggling into China. The paper adds that it has become notorious that the present hostilities in that distracted country are little more than a "Drug War," in which the chief aim of the leaders is often inspired by the desire to occupy the best poppy-growing regions where enormous revenues can be derived from an illicit but an open trade in opium.—Reuter.

THE WAR DEBT.

HOW TO SETTLE ALLIED LIABLITIES.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The British Note to France with regard to the debt question states that Government adheres to the principle of the Balfour Note, but parts of Lord Curzon's Note of 11th August, 1923, referring to Mr. Bonar Law's proposals of January, 1922, are clearly no longer applicable to the existing facts of the situation as they were written before framing of the Dawes' Plan and on the assumptions that the total German liabilities would be fixed at a figure less than that adopted in the Dawes' Plan and that the bonds of the kind contemplated in Mr. Bonar Law's plan would be issued. These assumptions are no longer tenable. The principle of the Balfour Note is that Britain must receive from Europe payments equivalent to those which she was under obligation to make to the United States. The British Government, the Note adds, cannot accept a position in which this principle is only achievable upon the basis of a full normal yield of the Dawes' annuities or by taking at the face value the debts which cannot at present be treated as good assets.

The British Government have already consented not merely to reduce the claims against the Allies to an amount necessary to cover its own payments in respect of the British war debt to the United States, but actually to apply the whole of the United Kingdom share of the German reparations to that purpose. This means that Britain not only takes to her own charge the whole of her own war damages, but also eight hundred million foreign securities devoted by her to general effort before the United States entered the war. In the application of the Balfour Note to the existing situation, the British Government, remembering that the inter-Allied debts were incurred in a common cause, have been prepared to consider proposals under which the existing French debt to Great Britain could be reduced provided that the principle of definite payment by France from her own national resources, fixed with due regard to her relative wealth and tax-paying capacity, is assured without reference to reparations.

The British Government, therefore, is of opinion that it might be found convenient to divide the French payments into: firstly, fixed annual amounts to be paid by France irrespective of actual receipts from the Dawes annuities in a particular year and secondly, further annual charge on the French share of the Dawes' annuities. It is, of course, to be understood that, firstly, all counter-claims by France against Britain will be superseded, and secondly, if and when payments derived by Britain from the European war debts and reparations are sufficient to provide for full discharge of the British obligations to the United States over a full period of such obligations, including the payments already made, any surplus may be used to diminish the burden of Britain's Allies. The British Government hope that, if French Government is prepared to make proposals on the lines suggested in the Note, a settlement satisfactory to both the countries might be reached.—Reuter.

"GENEROUS OFFER"

BRITISH PRESS VERDICT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

"Generous offer which brings repayment of France's debt to England within the range of practical politics" is the unanimous verdict of the newspapers on the British Note to France on the question of Debt. Hope is expressed that France will meet the offer in the same spirit as that in which it is sent.

The "Westminster Gazette" thinks that Mr. Churchill has done well in insisting that the British claims cannot be made entirely dependent upon the success or failure of the Dawes Scheme.

The "Daily Telegraph" commends the attitude of Mr. Churchill in refraining from dealing with figures and adds that enough has already been said in respect of the inadequacy of the proposal unofficially mooted by France under which the British taxpayer who is paying seven pence in the pound for France's unrepaid debt to England will get relief to the extent of roughly half a penny in the pound beginning from ten years hence.

The "Daily Express" considers that the offer is the culmination of a series of surrenders.—Reuter.

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INDIANS IN UGANDA

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

YESTERDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Legislative Assembly held to-day one of its shortest sittings. Within half an hour business for the day was over. Half of this time was spent in answering 45 questions. The attendance was small and the galleries were almost empty.

Mr. T. E. Moir and Mr. A. Marr were sworn in as members. Majority of the questions related to the Railway administration.

Mr. T. C. Goswami asked "Is it a fact that Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught who are now on a visit to India travel by special trains which are provided for them at the expense of the State even though they are not State guests. If so, why?"

Mr. Denys Bray replied that at the suggestion of the Government the railways concerned were making no charges for the haulage as an act of courtesy towards the members of the Royal Family.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas asked a private question: "Are Government aware that the Government in Uganda have come to a decision regarding the subject matter of my starred question No. 546, this session, with regard to the Township Rules lately notified in the Uganda of the Official Gazette entailing restrictions on Indians (excepting domestic servants) being eligible to reside or trade in prescribed areas without the sanction of the Governor in writing, (B) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to say when they expect to make a definite statement in this connection?

Mr. Bhore said that reply to (A) was in the affirmative. As regards (B) he was glad to inform the Honourable member that the rule which he referred had been repealed by the Uganda Government (Applause) and all the notices under it had been cancelled.

Sir Alexander Muddiman enquired whether the House was willing to sit on Tulandhi holiday on 10th 9th would of course be observed as the *Holi* Holiday and 11th or 12th as the *Shabarat* holiday according to the appearance of the Moon. He thought from some private advices that the House would not object to the sitting on Tulandhi holiday. Mr. Rangachariar said that this question was considered at a party meeting and the feeling was that all the three holidays be observed.

On being requested by Mr. Rammachandra Rao and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Home Member intimated that it had been decided to allot one day for the general discussion of the Railway Budget and four days for the demands for grants. Two days would be given for the general discussion of the Main Budget and five days for voting on demands for grants.

The House next passed without discussion the Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act Amendment Bill as amended by the Select Committee. This bill proposes special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under special conditions.

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow when a heavy agenda consisting of contentions non-official bills would come up for consideration.

ANTICIPATION FRUSTRATED.

SIR. DEVAPRASAD WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

A lively discussion was anticipated to day in the Council of State on the question of Indians overseas. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari (Calcutta) had tabled a resolution requesting the appointment of a Committee of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and of officials to examine the question and report on the steps necessary for the improvement of the status and the condition of Indians overseas. Sir Devaprasad in withdrawing the resolution said: "After the Viceroy's opening speech there was a strong public feeling on this question which I tried to voice by sending in the resolution. During my short visit to Calcutta a deputation was received by Lord Reading who in the course of a sympathetic speech advised patience and deprecated anything like acrimony that might embarrass the delicate negotiations now in progress. In view of this advice I think it will serve no useful purpose in initiating a debate now. I, therefore, withdraw my resolution reserving, however, my right to ballot the resolution once more and move it when the results of the negotiations are known. I am sorry for the inconvenience caused to the members of this House by their needless attendance today."

At question time to-day Sir Mahomed Habibullah informed Sir Devaprasad that it would not be in the public interest to publish at this stage the correspondence with the South African Government while the correspondence relating to Kenya and Tanganiyika since September last was only of a routine character.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday.

IMPERIAL BUDGET

NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE

PARTY CONFERENCES IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, Feb, 9.

Taking advantage of the leisure which the non-official members of the Assembly obtained to-day on account of the very short business within the Chamber, they reviewed in the Committee rooms several questions which are presently coming up for consideration and discussed the course they should adopt in the best interest of the country. The atmosphere for healthy party discussion was paved by re-election of Pandit Motilal Nehru as leader of the Swaraj Party and of Mr. Jinnah as President of the Independent Party. There is not much change in the constitution of the Swaraj Party except the choice of Mr. Sami Ullah Khan as a whip and Mr. Nilkanta Das as Assistant Secretary to help Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar (the Secretary), in discharge of the party duties which have of late grown like a snow ball. The inclusion of Mr. K. C. Neogy on the Executive Committee is a recognition of the earnest and laborious work which he was carrying as the whip of that party, all these months. While the selection of Mr. Shunmukam Chetty as whip of the Independents has been acclaimed by all as the best, on the Swaraj Party side, Mr. N. C. Kelkar continues to be the chief whip while Mr. B. Das is another whip on the side of the Independents. The chances of Government whips succeeding in face of combined efforts of the four whips of both these parties are, therefore, practically nil and we can be sure that Government is in for more defeats during the coming few weeks of the legislative work, not excluding the Budget for the new financial year.

THE BUDGET.

While the Budget is only about three weeks ahead, the attitude which the Nationalists should adopt this year has been a matter of speculation. The Swarajists held this afternoon an informal but a short and inconclusive discussion on this subject. The rules have not been altered nor any decision was reached as to the policy of obstruction in connection with the forthcoming Budget. Much will depend on the attitude which members of the Independent Party will take in a few days but whatever happens the leaders, the Deputy leaders, rank, and file of both the Swarajists and Independent parties can be expected to choose the best possible method of influencing the Government's course of action over the Budget. I have a shrewd suspicion, however, that this year's Budget discussion will not be so non-cooperatingly obstructive as it was last year. Everything however must be considered in the circumstances as would present themselves in the first week of March.

PRESIDENT AND HIS SALARY.

The Nationalists considered to-day the amount which the President of the Assembly, when elected in September, should get as his salary per mensem. From the conversations I had with some members it is evident that while Swarajists are anxious to bring down the number to Rs. 2500, the Independents are in favour of fixing it at Rs. 3000 if not higher. Nothing of course was decided but as the bill comes up on Wednesday it is not unlikely that the Nationalists Party whips would soon issue giving the figure at which the members should vote. As to who will be the President it is as yet too early to say, but each party will, I think, put its own candidate. I Fortunately, the Hindu-Muslim question has not so far, been brought into this matter and that is something hopeful in the coming contest.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE

Tomorrow, in the Assembly the contentions bill of Mr. Patel for repealing the obsolete regulations and antiquated enactments again comes up. Of course Government, consistent with its policy, will oppose the motion and it is likely that the bill will be referred to a Select Committee, in which case the Assembly would commit Government to the policy underlying the measure. It will, at any rate force the hands of Government to sit in the Committee and explain in fuller details the necessity for retaining the obnoxious measures, which still disfigure the statue book. There is also the bill by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to fix the exchange at one shilling four pence, the figure about which rupee has been operated for some time past. Judged by Sir Basil Blackett's speech when the bill was introduced, it is evident that Government will try to induce the Assembly to follow their method of "wait and see" till the world conditions are clear. As for the other bill of Mr. Patel that is to remove the rigorous sentences in cases of agitation, Government here also is likely to oppose only to get defeated.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

To-day in the Assembly there was very little work but Mr. Bhore announced at question time, that the restrictions placed in the way of Indians residing or trading in certain areas without sanction of the Governor of Uganda have been withdrawn. This was in answer to what is called a friendly question put by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. A good deal of heat, however, was expected in the Upper Chamber, because Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari had tabled a resolution for a Committee to enquire into the question of Indians overseas and report on the measures necessary for improving their status. Sir Mahomed Habibullah was expected to open his lips for the first time, but fortunately for the new Emigration member the Calcutta Knight did not move the resolution because of Lord Reading's suggestion to India to hold its soul in patience while delicate negotiations were proceeding between the Government of India and South African Government.

A PROMISING SHOW

SCHOOL OF ART

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

The visitors who will to-day pass underneath the symbolic "horse-shoe" arch entrance, appropriately covered by heavy foliage of the tall tree near by, at the gate of the School will when they proceed further on their journey discover in the objects displayed in the Exhibition in the School the true significance of the symbol. The "horse-shoe" arch reminiscent of Art, the spirit that inhabits the monumental cave-temple of India opportunely reminds that the spirit still lives.

Ajanta Frescoes.

As they pass up the flight of stairs they will see before them the masterly copies of the world famous Ajanta and Bagh frescoes executed by no less an artist than Mukul Dey, now in England, lent to the school by Mr. Kallianji, C. Damji. There have been no doubt, many copies done by many artists of varying capacities and perception. But the copies by Mr. Dey are emphatically out of the common run. Another set of copies of the Ajanta frescoes belong to the period when the School worked under the direction and inspiration of Mr. Griffith The scattered activities of the School are again attracted.

The Vinishing Touch.

Towards a more harmonious and coherent development is indicated by the Baliwalla Frieze displayed in the room adjoining the Principal's Office. The room is really the finishing touch to the exhibits displayed elsewhere. The articles from the Reay Art, Workshops, particularly the jewellery, engravings and the beautiful brass lampstands, the splendid stone carvings and the wooden stand only confirm the impression created by the work from the modelling class, Messrs. Rajab, Roy, Murtiwalla and Varma provide an absorbing study of the manner in which they tackle their distinct impulses. Imagination study and observation are all there, manifest. The Baliwalla Frieze and the floral panels underneath ought not to deprive the visitor of the sight of striking diploma composition in the room. Nor ought he to neglect the sketches by Messrs. Bhonsle and Poshi. The fragments must give encouragement to those who can trace the promise in them.

Architecture and Pottery.

The next room has another aspect. Architecture pottery, work by students from the workshop. The Architecture suggested by the exhibits is yet not sufficiently indicative of the determination to meet the real requirements of the future. But the vigorous sketches in blue and brush strokes together with the designs for the College, office building memorial and for similar purposes show that the immense possibilities of Indian architecture awaits only due attention, opportunity and determination. The specimens of frieze work done in the workshops demonstrate a healthy practice. The work from the potteries may be described as work that has not been given the proper attention. If the authorities are preoccupied with the acid jars at the base they cannot achieve the artistic output suggested by the more attractive on the top.

Class work.

The work from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th and 5th year classes shows the same progress and the same effort towards a more distinct and harmonious development. The studies from antiques require thought and study not pretty effects easily secured by conventional backgrounds. The shading in the elementary classes and the geometrice designs show the havoc wrought by those who have made no effort to understand the plain of free hand in the art—education of this country. The life classes show exhibits of varying capacities. But there appears to be decided attempts at cultivating a grip on hard artistic realities and problems. The compositions show the same desire as the time-sketches but not the same freshness. They require a clearer recognition of imagination possibilities and studied economy of contents. The studies in nude contain many interesting experiments and achievements. Particularly noticeable are the exhibits by the Japanese artist Kobate.

Distinctly Promising

The exhibition, is on the whole, distinctly promising. The feeling is unavoidable that the full emergence of the artistic possibilities of the students is suppressed by the lack of a definite policy that would do justice to the inherent impulses so vividly recalled by the Ajanta and Bagh frescoes, the Balliwalla frieze, the sketches for the ceiling, the lampstands, the architectural designs and the instructive work from the painting and modelling classes.

Those impulses must be the guide to the authorities for the evolution of a coherent and logical system of art instruction.

A LAHORE SENSATION

SHOOTING AFFRAY

POLICE TAKEN UNAWARES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The Lahore Police sends the following official account regarding a shooting affray which took place on the morning of Friday last:—One head constable along with two foot constables, whilst on duty on Chamberland Road, accosted a suspicious looking man carrying a bundle of cooking utensils on his head. When questioned by the head constable the man could not give any satisfactory answer, whereupon he was being taken to the nearest police post. While they were proceeding the suspect suddenly threw the bundle from his head and pulled out a revolver from his pocket and fired four shots. One shot struck the head constable in his left thigh, two, struck one of the foot constable in the left hand, while one shot was lodged in another constable's turban. One of the foot constables with conpicuous presence of mind jumped upon the suspect, threw him on the ground and snatched the revolver from his hand. When the accused was searched 31 rounds of .32 ammunition, and a fretwork saw blades were found on his person. The man, whose name is Harbanslal, is under arrest and the police is making further investigation into the affair. The wounded men are progressing satisfactorily.

BANKING FRAUDS IN LAHORE

A MANAGING DIRECTOR ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

Sardar Kishen Singh, the late Managing Director of the Standard Bank of India Ltd., Lahore, has been arrested by Raj Sahib Diwan Chand, Inspector C. I. D. in connection with banking frauds of over two lakhs of rupees, a report of which was published in August last year when he was publicly examined by Lala Madangopal, the Official Liquidator before Mr. Rangilal, District Judge. At the time of his arrest Rs. 6,100 in currency notes were found concealed on his body. It is started on good authority that in his statement to the police he has made important disclosures, which will probably lead to further arrests. The houses of three other persons have since been searched and some important missing documents have been found.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION 1925.

BURMA'S BOYCOTT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

The Burma Government has definitely announced that Burma will not participate in the British Empire Exhibition of 1925. Mr. Symns, the Exhibition Commissioner, is proceeding to England on Thursday to dispose of the building and other assets.—A. P.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT

NON-BRAHMINS THANK VICEROY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

At the seventh session of the Non-Brahmin Confederation held under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur N. Krishnan Nair, resolutions were passed appointing a number of non-Brahmin leaders to represent the non-Brahmins of Southern India in all endeavours in the direction of promoting unity among all parties for which steps had already been taken by the Indian National Congress, urging the stoppage of further emigration to any of the colonies in view of the exasperating attitude of the Colonial Whites, towards a reasonable solution of the Colonial Problem" and recommending the adoption of a strict policy of retaliation and reciprocity of treatment, deprecating the extravagant expenditure of the Military Department, recommending the establishment of a large number of military schools and colleges all over the country and adequate facilities for those who chose a military career so that a national militia might be formed at an early date, calling the attention of the public to the necessity of supporting all indigenous industries and the need for encouraging Swadeshi enterprise, recommending that in the present stage of India's industrial development a discriminative protective tariff is necessary, urging immediate introduction of compulsory primary education throughout the Presidency, also the cause of temperance and recommending that immediate effect should be given to the recommendations of the majority of the Mercantile Marine Committee and that for the proper development of an Indian Mercantile Marine Government subventions be granted, that a start should be made with the development of an Indian Navy and that Government should make a beginning in this direction and give adequate training to Indian cadets for employment therein.

The Confederation also resolved to convey its thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for having given his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act and to the Raja of Panagal for having successfully piloted the Bill through the Madras Legislative Council.

LAW SCHOOL GATHERING.

MR. B. J. DESAI'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

The Annual Speech Day and the Social Gathering of the Government Law School was held on Sunday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod presiding Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Justices Mirza and Coyajee and several leading members of the Bar were present. The hall was packed with students. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai delivered this year's address.

In the course of his address he dwelt on the qualities and elements necessary for making a successful lawyer. He drew the attention of students to the necessity of putting in persistent and steady work in the early period of a lawyer's career. He said it was the period to build a sure foundation of legal principles. It was the period to acquire sound and clear principles of law, before building up a vast store of authorities to illustrate those principles. Memory played a prominent part in the training of a lawyer. Late Mr. Inverarity on this side was a striking figure of powerful memory. But a lawyer could well succeed without depending on memory. That was by taking pains to prepare a complete and perfect brief. Sir George Lowndes, K.C. was an example of that class of lawyers. Above all "Be yourself" was a maxim that was essential for every lawyer to follow. He must study his case and prepare the particular method in which he was going to present it.

Continuing, Mr. Desai referred to the part played by lawyers in the field of economics and politics "In no profession was the merit so well recognised" said Mr. Desai, "as in this profession, though some times slow." He concluded by setting before the students the words of Lord Birkenhead, spoken of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith' to fight keenly but clearly, to win without insolence, to lose without rancour."

Principal Wadia then requested Lady MacLeod to give away the medals to successful students which she did.

Sir Norman Macleod in his remarks thanked Mr. Desai for his eloquent address and advised the students to bear in mind what Mr. Desai had said and to follow him, who was himself a past master in the qualities described.

Light refreshments in the adjoining garden terminated the day's proceedings.

"EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The deluge of conferences, loud talks etc., are all over and done and life has subsided to its normality.

The fervour of some activity starts with the beginning of the year, rises with the advancing months, culminates into a boiling heat and bursts forth at the end of the year with all sorts of ideas, beneficial or evil and the ego is satisfied that 'I have spoken on the platform and appeared in the Press' ! and it is with this self-appreciation that the New Year begins. A confirmed non-co-operator of yesterday has become a brazen commonplace cheap co-operator of to-day without a blush—but what does that matter? The lethargic Musulman too has discharged his annual 'fashionable duty' of the Khilafat-League-Educational, Sunni-Shia and Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conferences, etc.

But from the *real regeneration national point of view* what has been the result of all these activities and millions that have been spent comparatively? The answer has been given by the able pen of my dear sister of Amraoti, who cannot hide her identity as a Muslim girl on "Muslim Girls Education" article in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 7th. The Mussaman of India remains the same—narow minded, bigoted and selfish—or is it not a matter of deep consternation and disgrace that there is not a single educational institution of prestige for Muslim girls in this tremendous city of Bombay where even correct Urdu could be taught not to speak of Persian and Arabic? Are the men not ashamed to see their wives and daughter painted, hardly clothed, gambling on the race course, smoking cigarettes, dancing the indecent dances, tearing in Rolls Royces, laden with precious gems, leading this unpardonable senseless life and a hundred and one disgraceful happenings as each day passes? Compare this miserable creation to the Sita of 2,500 years ago who jumped to the ordeal of fire to prove her chastity! The proud "Begum" of countless centuries behind her has become the woman in the streets to-day and the 'Jan' of the novel has been twisted into a Begum. What a sham hypocritical society! What a mockery of Progress! And who is responsible for this degradation of Indian womanhood? This abandonment of all ideals and traditions? It is the short-sighted policy of the national educational, and religious organizations of the country who deliberately shut their eyes to the happenings of to-day.

Worthy institutions for imparting knowledge and culture based on religious and traditional lines must be founded at once. If you are seeking for an opportunity it has presented itself before you. The late Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim was a well-known philantropist of Bombay. You wish to raise a memorial in his name. Do it in such a way that there will not be a single voice of dissent from the entire length and breadth of the country. Arrest the decay of degeneration—meet the most urgent demand and found an Aligarh for Muslim girls in Bombay!—There are women to-day capable of teaching the Quran '*Ba Maani*', there are others who can deliver speeches in Arabic—there are those who can expound the learnings of Roomi and Hafiz. There are poetesses, authoresses editoresses, all hidden away from the modern uncultured gazes. Some girls have been qualified in the full teacher's course in England. In short the material to run educational institutes is available and can be collected together and taken into use at once. Therefore I appeal to all prominent and thinking men and women to consider seriously the situation that is before you. Be blessed with the distinction that you have discharged your duty, towards God and country and the mother of the future race.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwani Rafat,
Feb. 8.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

In connection with the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla, the summonses issued against the Directors and certain officers of the Bank came on for hearing today at the High Court before Justice Page.

Mr. Pugh on behalf of the Liquidators said that these summonses were what were known as misfeasance summonses. They all related to the question whether certain dividends were paid out of the capital or not. Counsel then briefly detailed the arrangement between Boulton Brothers and the bank and securities held by the former. He said that at one sweep the whole of the credit was wiped out, the Boultons having withdrawn under their authority against these securities a whole £5,60,000, cut away £2,00,000 which they had agreed to allow the bank credit for and £7,00,000 on the bank's bills. The Boultons took the whole of that money and applied it for their own purposes, leaving the bank without power to draw anything in London. It was that which really brought down the bank.

Mr. Pugh, continuing, said Messrs. Boultons Brothers immobilised a very large number of assets here by lending money to what was known as group companies promoted by the Boultons. There was roughly one million pounds sterling not available for the bank's purposes.

Mr. Justice Page remarked it would be better to discuss the articles first to see whether they would cover an *ultra vires* transaction which the directors deliberately, but not fraudulently, entered into.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE BANK.

Mr. Pugh said they were not charging them with dishonesty in the sense that anybody had deliberately taken money of the bank and put it into his own pocket. The law said that dividends should not be paid out of the capital and if so it was *ultra vires*. The counsel then gave a short history of the bank. It was incorporated in May 1874 with a capital of five lakhs. In 1916 the capital stood at 80 lakhs. In 1914 Boultons came in, took up 10 lakhs worth of capital for which they paid 20 lakhs and became entitled to one-third ordinary capital. When the bank closed its doors the capital stood at 300 lakhs but the actual issue was about 89 lakhs. Mr. Pugh next mentioned that in the balance sheet of June 1920 the value of the bank premises was shown at about 59 lakhs. In June 1922 the value of the bank premises was shown at about 85 lakhs. This they said was due to increase in profit of value though they ought to put in their assets at their correct value. Yet, it was permissible to keep them at their original cost less depreciation. In the form in which it stood in the balance sheet it was absolutely misleading and looked as if they had acquired other properties for fourteen lakhs. The counsel next read telegrams and correspondences between Boultons and the bank and submitted that Boultons had begun operating on the credit of the bank before they asked permission to do so. The result was that the bank had taken over £610,000 sterling liability.

The Judge:—What exactly was it they took over?

Mr. Pugh: They took over a debt for £300,000 sterling.

The counsel next said that in June 1920 Boultons were heavily indebted to the bank. These were all loans to group companies without the bank's knowledge and when discovered the bank sold these securities valued at £400,000 sterling to the directors of the bank for identical money, the bank advancing money and paying for securities though no money actually passed.

The counsel had not concluded when the court rose.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The Western disturbance over Baluchistan is well marked and has caused local rain there and in Sind.

The chief amounts are:—Pasni one inch; Kalat and Panjgur a quarter. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Extension into North-west Frontier Province, Punjab and South Madras.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 9.

Assam 5th Fberuary, 1925:—Outturn of cotton, tea, mustard, sugarcane and prospects of spring rice is normal.

Bengal week ending 4th February, 1925: Excepting light showers at Malda there was no rainfall throughout the presidency. Field operations for summer rice are progressing. Harvesting of early spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continues. Preparatory villages for autumn paddy and jute is going on favourably. The state and prospects of standing crops are generally fair.

Bihar and Orissa 6th February:—Rati crops continue to do well.

Punjab week ending 2nd February:—Light rain fell in parts of nearly all the reporting districts except those in the south-east. More rain is wanted.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAM.

RELIEVING PRESSURE ON STUDENTS

SENATE REJECTS PROPOSAL

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday at 5-45 p.m., Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

Discussion on the draft new regulations for the School-Leaving Examination was resumed.

Regulation 9 mentioned the different heads under which candidates for School-Leaving Examination would be examined. They were:—(1) English. (2)The following languages:—Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu, Portuguese (as a vernacular) Sanskrit, Pali, Avesta-Pahlavi, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French and German. (3) Mathematics—(Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry). (4) Geography—Physical, Political and Commercial. (5) History—Outlines of the History of England and India and of the present administration of India. (6) Elementary Physics and Chemistry. (7) Elementary Botany and Zoology. (8) Elementary Physiology and Hygiene. (9) Domestic Science—(for girls). (10) Drawing. (11) Manual Training. (12) Commercial Principles and Practice. (13) Shorthand and Typewriting.

To this Regulation Prof. V. B. Naik moved an amendment to the effect that for "(1) English.....(3) Mathematics—(Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry)," be substituted by "(1) English—Compulsory. (2) English—Optional, (3) The following vernaculars:—Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu and Portuguese, (4) Following additional languages:—Sanskrit, Pali, Avesta-Pahlavi, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Latin, Greek French and German, (5) Arithmetic, (6) Algebra, (7) Geometry, and *for* numbers (4)..(5).....(13) be substituted by (3). (2) .....(17).

After a great deal of discussion the matter was left to the discretion of the School Leaving Examination Board.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

Mr. Naik's another amendment to Regulation 9 aimed at relieving the pressure on the students in the last year of their school career. He recommended that the students might be permitted to appear in one or more of the subjects such as Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing, Manual Training and Shorthand and Typewriting at the end of the last but one standard of the school course, viz: Standard VI. Prof. Naik's contention was that the course for School-Leaving Examination was over burdened with too many subjects with the result that if the examination in all the subjects were taken at the end of the school career, the students might not be able to do full justice to all the subjects. It was a patent fact to many of them that what were called 'certificate' subjects were either neglected both by the teachers and the students or were at least considered by students as something inferior to those that were meant for the examination. If his suggestions were accepted to allow students to appear for certain subjects at the end of the sixth standard and leave the student to concentrate on those subjects, which were meant for college course, all the subjects would receive equal attention and none would be neglected at the expense of the other.

Mr. K. Subramania Iyer considered the change advisable, provided it did not mean extra expenditure.

Principal Hamley thought that the change would upset the whole of the last year course in the school. In his own country, Australia, the experiment was tried and failed.

Prof. Bhatt considered the proposal an improvement on their present system.

Father Duhr characterized the amendment as extremely bad.

Votes were then taken of those who agreed to the abstract principle of splitting up the examination into two compartments. As the majority was against the principle Mr. Naik's second amendment was automatically lost.

The Senate then took up Regulation No 10 which dealt with the syllabuses showing the nature of examinat on under each head.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi moved Mr. Trivedi's amendment to the Regulation recommending the omission of text-books for the English paper, and the publication of a list of books for the guidance of teachers and the students, to which Principal Coverton further moved an amendment recommending the prescriptions of text-books for general study. When put to the vote Mr. Dalvi's amendment was lost and Principal Coverton's suggestion was accepted.

Dr. K. K. Joshi recommended the appointment of text books for modern European languages as well as the classical languages which was also lost. Regulations 11 and 12 as drafted were accepted by the Senate *in toto* there being no amendments to the same.

Regulation 11 stated that:—"The Examination shall be conducted by means of written answers to papers, provided that in Domestic Science the Board may, if it thinks fit, add oral or practical test and in Shorthand, Typewriting, Manual Training and Drawing, may apply only oral and practical tests. Regulation 13 as drafted was as follows:— Prior to admission to Examination by the Board each candidate who does not include English as one of the subjects in which he desires to be examined by the Board shall be required to produce a certificate from the Head Master of a Registered School showing that he possesses facility in speaking and reading English and if he offers Elementary Science or Domestic Science, that he has completed satisfactorily the practical course prescribed.

At this stage (6 p.m.) Mr. Ladakbhai Samaldas moved for the adjournment of the meeting. The proposition was carried, the Senate meeting being adjourned till 5-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday.)

SWARAJISTS IN ASSEMBLY

PT. MOTILAL RE-ELECTED LEADER

QUESTION OF PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Swaraj Party held a short discussion to-day over the elected President's salary Bill and the view was generally held that the salary should be two thousand and five hundred rupees per mensum.

It is understood that at the Nationalist Party's meeting a number of Independents suggested three thousand rupees as the monthly salary. It is probable that a whip will be issued by the Nationalist Party as to the exact figure to be voted when the Bill comes up for consideration.

At a meeting of the Swaraj Party of the Legislative Assembly held this afternoon Pandit Motilal Nehru was re-elected leader and Mr. V. J. Patel, the Deputy Leader. The Secretaries are Mr. A. Rangaswamy Ivengar and Mr. Nilakanta Das. Mr. Harkarnath Misra was appointed Treasurer while the whips are Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Samiullah Khan. The members of the Executive Committee besides the above names are: Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Mahomed Shafee and Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha.

INDEPENDENT PARTY.

MR. JINNAH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Independent Party of the Legislative Assembly Mr. Jinnah was re-elected President and Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Vice-President. The members of the Executive Committee now are:—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Sardar Gulab Singh and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was elected Treasurer and Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju Secretary. Mr. B. Das and Mr. Shunmugam Chetty were selected as whips.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

POONA CLERKS' DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Feb. 9

Under the auspices of the "Union of Clerks" a largely attended meeting of the clerks of Poona and Bombay Government offices was held in the Native General Library Hall, Poona, yesterday under the Presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M. L. C. One of the resolutions unanimously passed regretted that compensatory allowance which was needed most by subordinate clerks was denied to them while the high officers enjoyed it for so many years. Government was, therefore, requested to set right the injustice done to these clerks and grant them compensatory allowance immediately.

SPORTS AT JAMNAGAR.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 5.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Nwanagar High School and the public of amnagar were held on the 30th January and 1st and 2nd February on the Cricket Grond. Among the distinguished visitors and guests were Lord and Lady Dudley, Sir Joseph Tichborne, Lady Tichborne, Sir Walen Chilcott, and Commander C. B. Fry. On of the striking features, which attracted attention was a number of hand and pocket cuerae.

Out of the 32 events which made up the programme as many as 11 were open toall. Wre tling, Tug-of-War between vegetarian nd non-vegetarian—school boys and Police v ajtan and Winners v Lancers, Obstacle Ice, Chatty Race, were the most interesting nd exciting events.

At the conclusion of the sports Lady dley gave away the prizes in cash to the ccessful candidates and in some events sch as wrestling, Tug-of-War—to losers alsoby way of consolation and encouragement.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb ahadur while proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Dudley for kindly consenting to re away the prizes, introduced the guests tohe g thering and said that the sports were anally held for the last 7 years and thushe principle "sound body, sound mind", wh India neglected very much, was duly pe tised. His Highness then convinced the lies and gentlemen present, that the sports we carried on in a democratic spirit and even e humblest of his subjects had a fair chao to show his strength and skill.

His Highness then referred to the splend achievement of the Athletic Sports Tea of the High School saying it had scored fr successive wins and had already bagged e Cup in the Kathiawar Inter-High Schl Sports at Rajkot.

Lady Dudley expressed her satisfaction d delight at the performance and advised sportsmen to continue to follow in the fo steps of His Highness and assured them th their success was sure.

Then ended the proceedings of the day a then there took place a very interesting fo between two sheep and each of the keeps received a handsome bakshish.

NOVHA MARINE COLLEGE

BRILLIANT RECORD.

14 YEARS OF STRENUOUS WORK.

The following is the Secretary's Report of the Marine College Daryanagar, (Isle of Novha), for the year 1924, which was presented on Sunday, on the occasion of the prize distribution ceremony presided over by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—

This school and the Seamen's Orphanage were established 14 years ago and this is the 10th prize Distribution ceremony of the marine which by God's grace we are celebrating to-day under the distinguished and able guidance of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. This year the prize distribution of the Fatama Banu Girls' School is being celebrated with the Marine School as Her Honour the Lady Banu is out of Novha.

The School as the name indicates is mainly intended to impart Marine Education on a scientific basis to Indian Seamen who at present work by experience alone. There has been no institution of the kind throughout India though she has a maritime littoral of about 2,500 miles. We have made a beginning and are trying to fill in the gap. We as a rule admit orphans of Indian seamen in the institution but it is also open to all without distinction of caste or creed who desire to take to this walk of life. From a humble commencement with only two boys at Worli Point in Bombay, this Institution has now over 250 boys on the roll.

I now propose to give a brief resume of the work achieved during the year under report.

STRENGTH OF BOYS.

The strength of the boys in the Marine School including that of the branch at Khary was 250. The number of Mahomedan orphans was 150. New admissions during the year were 40. The average number on the roll was 204. The number of new admissions every year indicates a keen desire on the part of seamen to send their boys to this institution. The number of day scholars rose to 61 as compared with 55 of the previous year and that of the Khary Marine School rose to 71 as compared with 65 of the previous year. The increased attendance is the fruit of the propaganda work carried out amongst the people of the town of Daryanagar and the surrounding villages in the Isle of Novha. I may say here that the inhabitants of the Island are mariners by birth and profession.

The number of the boys in each class was as under:—

	Seamen's Orphanage	Day Scholars.	K. M. School.
Std. 7th.	6.		
Std. 6th.	8	3.	3.
Std. 5th.	8.	4.	8.
Std. 4th.	12	7.	8.
Std. 3rd.	15.	8	10
Std. 2nd.	17.	10	12.
Std. 1st	20.	13.	15.
Infant Class	39	16.	18.
General Class	8.		

The first step towards the realization of the goal of the institution is a sound general scholastic education. Illiteracy in a seamen, however practised, he may be in his craft, is a serious draw-back in his life. In view of the recognition of this principle ample provision has been made in the Marine Schools to have classes in which the usual school curriculum is being followed. There are 4 Standards in English and 7 standards in Urdu excluding the Infant classes and 6 Standards in Marathi. The result of the year's hard work was seen in the Examinations held during the year. The boys appeared to be well informed in their subjects. Four boys were selected from Standard 7th, to appear for the Vernacular School Final Examination held at the Bombay Centre at the Elphinstone High School.

CURRICULUM.

The subjects taught in the higher classes in the school are the following:—

Marine Laws, English, Arabic, Urdu Marathi, Arithmetic, Geometry, History Geography, Elementary Science, Physics and Chemistry, Accounts, Report and Essay Writing and Hygiene. English was commenced in the 1st Standard with success.

MARINE.

The course of the theoretical and general instruction followed in the Marine School has been already indicated. The practical part of Marine Education which comprises the art of seamanship was more energetically followed during the year under report. An advanced class of 22 boys was taught to distinguish the parts of vessels from models of ships and motor boats and instructed in semaphore signalling. They were further instructed in heaving the lead and in boat exercise. Three jolly boats were made available to them in boat practice and boys were taught reefing and furling of sails according to the direction of winds. They were also instructed in the rules of the Road in the sea. Instruction in piloting was imparted and steering exercises were taken in waters round about the Island of Novha.

A division in the curriculum of Marine Training was effected by forming an advanced class and an elementary class. The elementary class which consisted of over 90 boys went through lessons in semaphore signalling, tying of simple knots, swimming and diving. Almost all the boys were sent out for swimming practice. More advanced boys have gone through a complete course of swimming on scientific basis and boys were tested in swimming a particular distance within a fixed time, in swimming with clothes on and unclothing in water and in diving and bringing up small objects like coins etc. One of the most important items in which a sailor should be adept is lifesaving and for that purpose boys were taught how to save a drowning man. Whenever possible boys were sent on the Motor Launch to receive instructions in navigation and engineering.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

The importance of teaching useful arts to the mariners being keenly felt, Tailoring, Carpentry, Tinning, Polishing and Painting, were carefully attended to in the School during the year under report. Other useful Arts like weaving, cane-work, book-binding, artificial flower-making, gardening and cooking were also practised with success. The idea in teaching these arts being to develop in each boy a taste for handicrafts one of which may ultimately give him a career; care was however taken to select the craft for which the boy seemed to be most fitted.

Carpentry class consisted of 16 boys. Petty repairs in the school and orphanage were attended to by this class. 8 Tables, 18 chairs, 7 cases, 13 stands, 32 Picture Frames, 6 Cupboards and other minor pieces of furniture were prepared during the year under report.

Tin Class consisting of 11 boys repaired the lanterns, and other tin articles and fixed glasses to the frames and tinned the utensils.

WEAVING CLASS.

Weaving Class consisted of 22 boys. In the weaving Department rough but strong and durable plain cloth was woven on 6 hand-looms. The boys were also taught to weave towels, carpets and design-work. About 15 boys are instructed in weaving of whom 10 boys are fairly efficient. As a matter of fact all the cloth required for the use of the Orphanage was prepared by the Institution itself, thus saving one anna per yard.

Tailoring class consisted of 12 boys. There were three sewing machines and 7 boys could work on them. Sewing and mending were taught. The boys knew how to make sea clothing. The cloth that was manufactured in the weaving class was taken over to the Tailoring department and about 1,300 pieces of sea-clothing were prepared. Other sundry clothes and repairs to about 400 clothes were also carried out.

Cane class consisted of 25 boys. Some boys were found skilful in the mending and caning of chairs. They prepared some cane chairs, tables, baskets; and repairing of cane furniture was also carried out by these boys. Teaching was imparted on Kindergarten system also. Artificial flower-making, kite-making and book-binding are also taught. In the book-binding class 202 books of the Free Library and the school were bound. Thus it can be seen that the Industrial branch of the school offers the student an opportunity to learn several crafts to enable him to stand on his own legs in future.

During the year under report two boys were sent to the Estate Electric Power House as apprentices to learn engineering. Two boys were sent to the Novha Office as clerks. One of them practised typewriting and the other one entrusted with general clerical work. One worked as an Assistant Postmaster in Novha. One went to learn Hospital work. About 20 boys worked in the garden under an expert Mali to learn how to till the soil and sow flower and vegetable seeds. On several occasions vegetables raised on the farm were consumed in the Orphanage.

Physical Culture being a no less important part of education than mental culture, full attention is paid to it. The boys are encouraged to engage in land and water sports, like cricket, hockey, football, etc., and are instructed in drill and gymnastic exercises. Special attention is paid to swimming and boating. Life saving at sea and on land in case of fire forms part of the regular course. In addition to these sports and exercises, riding is also taught to the boys. Picnics are occasionally arranged to afford a pleasant and necessary diversion. A Scout's company has been formed and there are evident signs of the moral training, it has afforded, in the spirit of co-operation, sympathy and self-reliance which it has infused into the boys.

The enthusiasm aroused among the boys by the Annual Sports and the keenness with which the various events were contested afford sufficient evidence that the efforts of the school authorities in this direction are meeting with success. A gratifying feature during the year under report was the donation of silver Challenge Cups one by Abdul Rehman Saheb to the boy over twelve who secured the highest total of points in all the events. Another by Mr. Haji Abubacker Taher Mohamed to a similar boy under twelve. A cup has also been presented by Hashim Sailor to the team who won the boat race. Further, a special Cricket Set has been presented by Abdul Rehman Saheb to the School team. A fishing rod has also been presented by Hashim Sailor to the most successful angler.

The Marine College maintains its drum and fife band composed of 27 boys under a qualified instructor. Many instruments were purchased and a very noticeable improvement in playing was seen. The bag pipe band was also practised as we have heard it playing to-day. A debating society as in the previous year was organised and papers on moral, historical, social and literary subjects were read. Debates between two parties were also held with success. All these activities proved highly interesting and instructive. The Yusuf Marine Museum and Library also made good progress during the year. About 180 books were received as presents and 125 books were issued to readers. The leading English, Urdu and Marathi newspapers and periodicals were subscribed for.

The management records with regret the death during the year of an orphan boy who was given a burial with honours due to mariner.

The moral and religious side of training which is equally essential was constantly kept in view by the management. Mahomedan boys were exhorted to follow their religious precepts and instructions, with a good result that boys regularly attended the mosque five times a day for prayers. Reading of the Koran Shariff was attended to and the Kazi was requested to bring home to the minds of the boys the meaning of philosophy of religion as guiding principles in man's career. The Hindu boys also received their religious instruction. The principles of discipline which mean patience, obedience to authority and to other dictates of duty, were thoroughly inculcated in the minds of the boys. Constant watch and anxious care was devoted to the morale of the School. The boys were made to understand that they were expected to be of good character. It can be said with gratification that the morale of the school was satisfactory. The health of the boys was well looked after by the Staff of the Fatama Banu Hospital which is maintained in connection with this school.

The working of this institution, the only one of its kind in India, has attracted the attention of the general public and men of light and leading have honoured the institution with their visits from time to time and have expressed their appreciation of the work as evidenced by their remarks in the Visitor's Book.

LAC OF RUPEES A YEAR.

I may here mention that the maintenance of the Orphanage with the School as detailed averages at an annual expenditure of over a lac of rupees. The idea of Marine Training is not novel in this country. During the Moghal period there were ships manned by Indians and the Moghal fleet which had its naval base at Surat, in Bombay, and Dacca in Bengal is known to every student of Indian History. The idea of Marine Training originated with Mohamedans. The phraseology of ship-building and of command are of Persian and Arabic origin; for instance the word Admiral is Amiri-i-Imral, or master of the ships. The words Mallam, Sukani, Nakhuda, Bhandari and Kiriyani are still used in Indian ships as in olden days. Marine Schools were introduced by the Mohamedans in Europe centuries ago, and compass and sea charts were first shown and taught by the Mohamedans. So to have a Marine School is merely a copy of the past; but unfortunately it has not received that support and encouragement to which it is entitled. Notwithstanding it has made remarkable progress which shows that there is a great want of such institutions in India; but owing to the poverty of the seamen population, and want of sympathy from shipowners, this is the only institution of its kind which has come into existence upto now in India and we hope this institution will develop as it did in the past and will be a source of happiness to the sea-faring population.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

A DISTINGUISHED JUDGE'S PLEADING

The "Leader" of Allahabad writes:—

The many friends and admirers of Mirza Samiullah Beg of Lucknow, who is at present occupying the distinguished position of Chief Justice at Hyderabad, will be glad to hear that he has recently written a small book in Urdu pleading the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. The first nine chapters of the book consist mainly of extracts from the narrative of Captain Alexander Hamilton, an English merchant unconnected with the East India Company, who travelled and traded in the East in the seventeenth century. The narrative was published in England in 1739 and was obtained by Mirza Samiullah Beg from the Asafia Library of Hyderabad Deccan. The main aim of these extracts is to show from the observations of a foreign observer that India during the Moghal period was not such an uncivilized, disorganized and dilapidated country as it is often represented to be, that in matters of education, administration, commerce, etc., it compared favourably with th countries of the West and that Indians have no reason to be ashamed of it. Incidentally Mirza Samiullah Beg throws some lurid light on the Occidental diplomacy of the East India Company and its methods of acquiring and bearing the white man's burden. It is, however, the tenth chapter of the book with which we are chiefly concerned, the first nine chapters, as the author himself says, forming only a preface to it, and in this the author pleads with great earnestness for Hindu-Muslim unity. To the Hindus he points out that the Mahomedans form an integral and permanent part of the population of India and instead of harping on the points of difference the wiser policy is to seek and emphasize the points of agreement. He quotes with approval the wise and pregnant remarks of that profound thinker and statesman, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, from one of his most remarkable addresses, 'India a thousand years ago,' delivered in Lucknow in 1899, wherein he stated explicitly that India as a whole had benefited considerably in the various departments of national activity by the advent of Mussalmans. To his own co-religionists Mirza Samiullah Beg frankly points out that instead of following the mirage of a defunct Khilafat, which, after the age of the *Kulfa-i-Rashidin*, had been nothing more than a temporal monarchy, controlled from time to time by the different warring Muslim nationalities, or losing themselves in the maze of the so-called Pan-Islamism, they should develop a genuine and effective territorial patriotism and try, in conjunction with their Hindu countrymen, to evolve a strong and cohesive Indian nationality. We commend Mirza Samiullah Beg's appeal to both the great communities to whom it is addressed and hope that it will meet with the response which the transparent sincerity, the profound earnestness and the lofty patriotism of the writer richly deserve.

NATAL BOROUGHS ORDINANCE.

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS.

The following proclamation appears in the Union "Government Gazette" dated 19th December 1924:—

Whereas an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the constitution of municipal boroughs elections and general authority of town councils and to define the powers of town councils was passed by the Natal Provincial Council and was presented by the Administrator of Natal to the Governor-General-in-Council for assent in accordance with section ninety of the South Africa Act 1909 on the second day of August, 1924:

And whereas the Governor-General-in-Council in accordance with the said section reserved the said Ordinance for further consideration;

And whereas the Governor-General-Council has determined that the said Ordinance shall receive his assent;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section ninety of the South Africa Act, 1909, I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that the said Ordinance the short title whereof is "The Boroughs Ordinance 1924," passed by the Provincial Council of Natal, and presented as aforesaid, has received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Union of South Africa at Pretoria, this Twelfth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-four.

ATHLONE,
Governor-General,

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council,
D. F. MALAN,

The above Ordinance has been promulgated for general information in a "Gazette Extraordinary" of the Province of Natal dated the 25th December 1924. The Ordinance is known as "The Boroughs Ordinance 1924" and shall come into operation on the first day of August 1925. The Ordinance is divided into 22 chapters.

We reproduce below from the "Indian Opinion" the sections of the Ordinance directly or indirectly affecting the Indian community:—

CHAPTER 4, QUALIFICATION OF BURGESSES.

Section 13. (1) Every person, male or female—

(a) Who is the owner of rateable property within any ward of the Borough of the assessed value of Fifty Pounds (£50); or

(b) Who has occupied for a continuous period of (3) months immediately prior to the first day in the current year any rateable property within any ward of the Borough of a gross annual value of Ten Pounds (£10);

and who, being a male, is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter, or being a female, would be entitled to be so registered if she were a male, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a burgess and to vote at the election of Councillors for such ward as aforesaid, subject to the disqualifications hereinafter stated.

Provided, however, that no person who, at the 1st day of July, 1924, was enrolled as a burgess of any Borough shall be disqualified for or disentitled to such enrolment in that Borough merely by reason of not being a British subject or for non-compliance with the foregoing provision in regard to parliamentary qualifications.

CHAPTER 13—TRAFFIC.

CLOSING DIVERSION OR RESTRICTION TRAFFIC.

Section 152. Par. (2)—The Council may, for the safety of the public or the protection of property, close any street, road or way permanently to any particular class of vehicular traffic, or to all vehicular traffic or to pedesrian traffic; but such permanent closing to all vehicular or pedestrian traffic shall not be carried out unless and until the Council shall have given one month's notice of its intention to do so by advertisement published once in the "Provincial Gazette" and four times in a newspaper.

SALE AND LEASE OF LAND

Section 160. The Council may, with the consent of the Administrator—

(a) Sell any land or building by public auction; provided that the Administrator may authorise the land or building to be sold by private bargain if, in any case, he is satisfied that the interests of the Borough will thus be better served than by a sale at auction;

(b) Sell any land or building by public auction or private bargain or grant or otherwise alienate land or building, for the endowment, erection or maintenance of public institutions or for other uses of a public nature and for the public advantage;

(c) Exchange any of the town, lands, or any buildings for other lands or buildings within or without the Borough;

(d) Sell, exchange or otherwise deal with land or buildings where and so far as it is considered necesary for the suitable adjustment of boundaries.

Section 165 sub-section. (c) The Council shall have the power: to lease plots of land within the Borough for periods not exceeding twelve months to Native or other coloured persons, on such portions of the Town Lands as may be set apart for such purpose, free of rates and assessments, without offering such leases to public auction and without the consent of the Administrator.

CHAPTER 14—PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD.

SANITATION.

Section 173, sub-Section. (d)—The Council shall have authority to:

Enforce the provision of sufficient paid accommodation on premises where Natives or Asiatics are resident, or employed.

CHAPTER 15—NUISANCES.

Section 185. By-laws may be made inter alia for the purposes mentioned in the Seventh Schedule.

(Note:—One of the purposes mentioned in the seventh schedule is:—The use by coloured persons of vehicles plying for hire.

CHAPTER 17—LICENCES.

Section 214. par. (3) The Council may also refuse a licence on any of the following grounds:—

(a) That the Council is not satisfied—

(1) That the locality of the premises is one in which it is desirable that the trade or business contemplated should be carried on by the applicant; and

(2) That the premises are in every respect suitable for the purpose of such trade or business, whether as to structure, size, character, sanitation, ventilation, safety from fire, adequacy of fire appliances or emergency exist;

(3) That the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence or carry on such a business;

(b) In the case of a trade or business wherein articles of food or drink are produced, prepared, used or sold for human consumption, that the applicant is by reason of the uncleanliness of his habits or methods unfit to be entrusted with the handling, preparation or sale of such articles of food or drink or is otherwise not a desirable person to hold such licence.

Par. (5). The Council may grant a licence subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be agreed to by any applicant; such conditions and restrictions shall be endorsed on the licence and in the event of a wilful failure to comply with all or any thereof the Council may cancel the licence.

CHAPTER 19—WATER SUPPLY.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE BY-LAWS.

Section 249. By-aws may be made *inter alia* for enforcing the provision of sufficient privy accommodation on premises where Natives or Asiatics are resident or employed.

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL FUND.

AN APPEAL.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Topiwalla Memorial Committee, write:—

"At a public meeting held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, on the 25th of January 1925 under the presidentship of His Highness the Sardesai Maharaj of Sawantwadi, it was resolved that a public memorial be raised to the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla of Bombay and that the same do take the form of an institute or institutes at suitable centres to impart technical, industrial or agricultural education in any of its branches."

An influential and representative Memorial Committee, the personnel of which is published overleaf, was appointed in order to do all that is necessary to give effect to the above resolution.

We now appeal to the generous public on behalf of the Memorial Committee to contribute their mite to this educational scheme.

To those who had come in contact with the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla we need not say much. We have no doubt that they will respond wholeheartedly to this appeal especially in view of the fact that the Memorial is to take such a very useful form.

To others we have to say that they will pay their attention to the lofty object in view. The necessity of technical, industrial or agricultural education and the absolute indispensability of provision for the same in the Bombay Presidency need not be brought home to any one. Ours is an humble effort in the right direction; and the fact that it is associated with the name of the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla—who gave money so liberally for educational purposes—need not prevent any one from bringing in his contribution to this worthy cause.

The scheme has started with splendid hopes of a great achievement. His Highness the Sardesai Maharaj of Sawantwadi has generously promised the whole-hearted support of his Government to this scheme; Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwalla, the son of the late Rao Bahadur Topiwalla, has also kindly undertaken to do his best for the scheme; and a sum of over Rs. 10,000 has been received in cash before the actual work of collection has started.

The smallest contribution will be as welcome as a princely donation. We only request every one to do his best having regard to the end in view.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. S. R. Tendolkar, Bar-at-Law, Joint Honorary Secretary, Topiwalla Memorial Committee at Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. A receipt on a printed form will be promptly posted to every contributor and the contributions will be announced in the press from time to time.

(Continued from column 6.)

are going on in Angora, Smyrna and even in Constantinople. Factories and Railway lines are intended to be built. Indian Engineers, contractors and other business men can easily avail themselves of these opportunities. Even Indian capital can be profitably invested and will be given a better reception than other foreign capital. But it should be purely Indian. Our merchant class is too shy to venture out of the boundaries of the British Empire. Very few Indian merchants are found outside the British "spheres of influence." Only petty traders of Sindh, (Shikarpur), who during all these years have learnt nothing from their vast experiences and travels, are seen in Afghanistan, Bokhara and Russian Turkistan. Their conservatism is not to be shaken off. Let enterprising Indian merchants come out and explore the possibilities for Indian trade in Turkey. Mr. P. C. Gangoli, Engineer, of Calcutta has been here lately. He intends to start business here. In his opinion it is a great potential market for Indian trade. I hope Indian merchants and manufacturers will join Mr. Gangoli in his business concern.

Indian merchants and tourists coming to Constantinople, can get all kinds of information, and even guides and interpreters free, if they call at

Hindustani Manzil, 76,
Grand Rue de Hur Hur,
Aq Sarai,
STAMBOUL.

Tourists who got into touch with the Indians living in the Hindustani Manzil, were provided with all possible facilities and returned quite satisfied with their new acquaintances.

INDIAN TRADE

PROSPECTS IN TURKEY

SUSPENSION OF TWO JOURNALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.

Last week, the Government suspended two local daily papers the "Orient News" and the "Tuq Soez".

The "Orient News" is a British paper and was first issued here during the allied occupation. Throughout it has been spitting venom against the Turkish Nationalist Government. Its tone all along has been so insulting that even under "Capitulations" of dead memory, Turkey could not have tolerated it. But Republican Turkey respects the liberty of the press and allowed it a halter long enough to hang itself with. Before it was suspended, it had written an article in which it said that barbarians were undermining the great city of Constantinople, implying that the present Government by adopting Angora as the Capital of the Republic have acted barbarously and thus, directing the trade and commerce to Smyrna, have destroyed the old Capital.

The "Tuq Soez" is a Turkish daily edited by Abdul Qadir Kemali Bey, who was a deputy in the first National Assembly on behalf of the Kastamani Vilayat, has from the very beginning, been extremely severe in its criticisms of the Government. Even the Opposition Party, to which it does not belong, has considered its comments unnecessarily sharp and severe. In its last article it insinuated that the high officials of the Government are living in a princely style and they assume the same despotic airs as the Sultans of old, used to do.

Fathi Bey, the Premier, on being asked in the Assembly, to state the reasons that led the Government to suspend these two papers, replied, that the Government guaranteed the Press full liberty and stood by their pledge. But when false news calculated to cause harm to the internal security of the country, were published, what other course could the Government take but to call such papers to order? Fathi Bey then quoted the material that was given publicity by these papers and again assured the Assembly that the Government by taking action against these papers did not mean to strangle the freedom of Press. The explanations given by the Premier fully satisfied the Assembly.

A NEW SECRET ALLIANCE?

The local press unanimously supported the Government in their attitude towards these recalcitrant dailies. Even the Opposition papers like the "Tewhid-i-Efkar" and the "Tanin" approved of the action of the Government. In some quarters, the suspension of the "Tuq Soez" in the beginning was received with suspicion regarding the intentions of the Government but people were unanimous in their joy on the suppression of the "Orient News" that had justified the atrocities of the "civilised" Greek barbarians, during the days of Greek invasion of Anatolia. Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Paris and Rome was widely commented upon by the Turkish Press. All the papers were unanimously suspicious of some new secret alliance being contracted and some fresh plans being hatched by these three imperialist Powers, to divide the Colonial East between themselves and thus secure a free hand in dealing with the rising Nationalist and liberating movements of Asia and Africa, within their respective spheres of influence and domination. Eastern countries enjoying political independence or a semblance of independence were, it is alleged, all included in the topics under discussion. About China, all the Imperialist Powers are unanimous in demanding from the New Chinese Government that the sacred rights and treaties of the foreigners should be scrupulously respected. Egypt in her hour of trial expected some help from France. French Press which showed some sympathy towards Egyptian aspirations has been hushed. France is ready to maintain law and order in Morocco if Spain fails to fulfil her pledges and carry out her pacifying mission. Italy is again thinking of sending an expeditionary force in Tripoli, if her internal politics keep her hands free. If the Turkish or the Eastern Press smell some thing dangerous in all this, it is not unjustified. Of course, most solemn assurances have been given by the British, French and Italian Foreign Offices in reply to Turkish official enquiries, that neither Turkey nor questions of such a nature were ever discussed by the Allied Premiers. But we must necessarily remain on guard.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

Indian manufacture can find a fairly good market in Turkey. Indian Trade has good prospects of flourishing in this country. The exchanged Greeks were mainly the sole traders and handicraftsmen here. Turks so far have been soldiers only. Only by degress they are taking to trade. Local manufacture is very poorly developed; silk and woolen mills of Harika being the only works of note. The Government are trying to build other concerns but necessary capital is not fourthcoming. Indian wood work, furniture, constructing material, toys, boots, silk and woolen manufactures etc. can find a ready market. But it is necessary that these things should be Indian-made, and should be sold at a reasonable price to undercut the foreign products. Indian goods attract great attention. Even foreign goods under the guise of being Indian can easily command a ready sale. Big constructions

(Continued in column 5.)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

GROWING MENACE.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS.

The Unemployment Bureau of the Central Labour Board the following report for the last quarter of 1924:—

The cycle of trade boom depression in normal times take its usual course and is seldom noticed but the recent upheaval, due to the last gigantic war, which took the toll of life by millions, has been very serious and of long duration. The war ended in 1919 but still in 1925 we are suffering from its after effects.

The boom days, when every week several new companies saw the light of day, brought to the cities large numbers from outside and thus the rank and file of clerks and others was almost doubled. Now when there has come the crash all these have been thrown out of employment. These divisions in possession of physical powers and with a will to earn their livelihood are almost made paupers and because they cannot beg either run into debts to keep body and soul together or starve. Their number cannot accurately be ascertained for the present but would not be an exaggeration to compute it at several thousands. These thousands with their families are starving and there seem to be no immediate prospects of their getting any jobs. On the contrary everywhere we find retrenchment and reduction.

In European countries the Government provides for the unemployed by means of gigantic schemes of public works, through which, those who are unemployed, might get an opportunity of livelihood. But in this country, these miserable creatures are left uncared for. It is the primary duty of Government to see that its citizens have opportunities of earning a livelihood. Otherwise society would be in constant danger of being robbed by every man who cannot keep his body and soul together.

UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

With a view to relieve this distress and to enable honest citizens to earn their bread, the Central Labour Board started an Unemployment Bureau three months ago. The object kept in view was to bring employers and the unemployed in touch with each other. It is well known how in these days service securing agencies have croped up to reap a harvest out of the miseries of the Unemployed. In many cases their sole object has been to fleece these unfortunates. How heavy commissions these agencies charge is known to every body so that even if a man gets a job, for the first few months he has to make a provision for the payment of these new debts.

The object of the present Bureau being philanthropic at first a nominal fee of Rs. 3 was charged to a man who served a job. This small fee was charged with the purpose of covering the expenss of general clerical necessities. But after a month even this normal fee was done away with. At present the Bureau charges nothing for providing jobs.

At the outset the Bureau opened correspondence with Government public bodies and big employers. These were approached with a request to communicate with the Bureau in case they were in want of any class of men. It was also suggested that provision could be made for a scheme of granting small plots of land with agricultural facilities for the Unemployed to settle upon. The land so granted was to become the personal property of those who would make the soil fertile. But no one was forthcoming to take up the scheme which required no personal loss but offered a source of remuneration on the contrary. Meetings of the Unemployed were called at the Head Office of the Bureau to explain the scheme and those present were asked to group themselves into bands of 25 and Mr. Jhabvala of the Central Labour Board who has the entire charge of the Bureau undertook to settle every thing else. If the requisite groups even now come forth the Bureau will be very glad to put them in the way and do all it could to make their way smooth. This scheme if taken advantage of, will put the unemployed into independent walks of life. They shall, to say get rid of their slavery of putting clerkships. But the response upto now does not seem to be encouraging.

The employers were also kind and generous and the Bureau takes this opportunity of thanking all those employers who were good enough to co-operate with the Bureau in alleviating the distress to some extent. The ready response of the employers is very laudable and had it not been for their co-operation the Bureau would not have been able to do any substantial work. The demand for men from the employers have been however few in comparison with the number of those seeking jobs.

THANKS TO THE PRESS.

Here we cannot omit to mention one agency which has given its hearty co-operation to the Bureau. The press has been very kind and has kept its columns open for all communications from the Bureau free of charge. Had it not been so it would not have been possible for the Bureau to come in contact with unemployed men as well as employers. The Bureau has no money to advertise for these jobs, consequently the service rendered by the Press is immense and the Bureau heartily thanks it for its courtesy.

A brief account of the conditions of unemployment and the class of people affected will give the public an idea of the intensity of the sufferings. Upto now the Bureau has on its files hundreds of applications. If one would care to go through them, many would reveal tales of utter misery and woe. Almost all have to maintain not only themselves but one or more members of their families also. So that it is not only the unemployed individual who starves but also his family. Out of this large number 80 per cent of the applicants are clerks and cannot work in any other capacity. Of the remaining 10 per cent of the applicants are machanics and the rest are out-door workers a few of them being professionals also. This big army of unemployed have no means to find their daily bread. It is high time for the Government and philanthropic business houses to take some action and provide them with work. So far the Bureau has been successful in providing employment for 87 applicants. With a view to elicit information from the Government regarding its attitude towards this important problem, the Bureau has approached several members of the Local legislature who have agreed to ask questions further, the Swaraj Party is going to move a resolution in the interest of the unemployed. Let us hope that some good results come of these efforts on the part of the non-officials? We take this opportunity of thanking the Swaraj party as well as other Members of the Legislative Councils for their support.

DOCTOR'S LACK OF CARE.

A CALCUTTA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The City Coroner and jury concluded this evening the inquest in connection with the death of Mrs. Sarah McCarrow. While staying at the Spences Hotel with her husband she became ill and was treated by Dr. Kathleen Stanley. On October 7th she was removed to Eden Hospital where she died within a few minutes of her arrival. Dr. Stanley could not attend the inquest as she was ill, but the nurse deposed that she did not know that the deceased was in an interesting (critical ?) state and was not told that she was suffering from dysentry as found by the Police Surgeon. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Death is due to natural causes as stated by the Police Surgeon. We consider that the doctor attending Mrs. McCarrow did not take sufficient notice of her patient during the treatment."

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a member of the Daoodi Bohra community, I have to express my deep sense of gratitude for the efforts you are making through your esteemed paper to ventilate the views and feelings of my community in regard to the application of the Muslim Wakfs Act. Those of my community who have sacrificed the interest of the community for personal ends and motives have undoubtedly misinterpreted the meaning of the Act to their brethren in order to gain support for their attempts to obtain exemption under the Act. The average Bohra being generally of an isolated and conservative temperament is I regret to say easily liable to be deceived into such efforts. No wonder then if he believes that the Act, if applied to him will deprive him and his mutawalli of his right to manage his wakf. Sad to say that he is led to believe that under the Act the management of his wakf will either be taken over by Government or will be merged into the management of wakfs of Moslems of all communities and that he will thus lose his rights as a beneficiary. Although I am one of those who consider that the Act before it is applied to this Presidency ought to be amended so as to provide adequate machinery for enforcement of efficient management of wakfs and that the exemption section should be repealed altogether, I scarcely thought that the efforts of the self-interested persons mentioned above could have been so far successful in misinterpreting the meaning of the Act. To counteract this, it is necessary and incumbent on the progressive section of the community to shake off their lethargy and aloofness and come out boldly in a body and explain the true meaning of the Act to the community both through press and platform and take concerted measures to refuse exemption which the Government is intending to grace us with.

I welcome the idea of a deputation but I would urge upon the would-be deputationists to remove the veil from their faces.

It has been understood that Mr. Husenbhoy A. Lalji is intending to move a resolution in the coming session of the Council in regard to the application of the Wakf Act to this Presidency. If this be so and if he at all obtains a chance to move his intended resolution, I would respectfully urge upon the member to bear in mind while he is moving his resolution the intense feeling prevailing in our community on this subject.—Yours, etc.,

KURBAN HUSAIN MULLA ABDUL HUSAIN

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

NOT WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Pioneer's" correspondent informs us that Sir George Lloyd is likely to come out to India on a high post! Has Britain become so bankrupt in statesmen and statesmanship as to turn once again to the most unpopular satrap for a high appointment in India? For, who wants Sir George Lloyd in India again?

(1) Not the Non-cooperators, whose great leader he incarcerated for full two years!

(2) Not the Khilafatists, whose foremost leaders were locked up by him for two years!

(3) Not the Hindus, whose internal difference between Brahmins and non-Brahmins he accentuated by a preferential policy!

(4) Not the capitalists, whose reserves he practicaly requisitioned and sank them mercilessly in the Back Bay Reclamation!

(5) Not even Labour, in whose name he built those dungeons, which according to Prof. Geddes, were sufficient to convert loyal subjects into active Bolsheviks!

(6) Not by the Press or publicists, whose liberties he violated so brutally!

(7) And by no means is Sir George Lloyd wanted by a large majority of the people of this Presidency; not even by his Ministers nor by his colleague, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who has openly accused Sir George of violating the very letter and the spirit of the Reforms in the Bombay Presidency!

To foist such a thoroughly unpopular and egoistic satrap on to India is to aggravate the existing tension in this country and to minimise the chances of an understanding between Britain and Hind.

The "Pioneer's" message reads like a feeler, and Indian opinion will express itself early and unmistakably against any reappointment of Sir George Lloyd in India!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

B, B. AND C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

On behalf of the Railway employees of Bombay Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary of the men has while congratulating Mr. Acharya of the Legislative Assembly on his notice of motion given with regard to the Railway employees in the Legislative Assembly has communicated among others to Mr. Acharya the following grievances of the men for purpose of the notice of Government of India:—

(1) The Government of India and Railway Board be approached to grant equal leave privileges to Railway workmen as are allowed to other employees on the Railways. The workmen are only allowed 15 days privilege leave in a year while all staff other than workmen are allowed generally 40 days leave on full pay and 30 days sick leave on half plus payment of gazetted Holidays.

The attention of H. E. the Viceroy should be drawn to the reply given by the Railway Finance member Mr. Sims at the July sessions of 1923, and regret that the leave rules of the workmen are not still improved and that they be considered at an early date possible, and workmen be granted same leave privileges as allowed to other staff on basis of Humanity and justice.

(b) Workmen be paid for the Gazetted Holidays as other employees are paid on Holidays. The payment of these days is not still sanctioned by the Railway administrations as assured in the July 1923 sessions of the Assembly in reply to Mr. N. M. Joshi's interpelation.

(c) Leave on half pay prior to retirement is not allowed to workmen as is allowed to other Railway employees which need be allowed.

(2) Probate:—The Government of India be approached to amend the present law which requires that probate should be taken for obtaining Provident Fund money in case an employee dies, with a view to do away with prosate or letters of administration especially when payment is asked for by his widow or children nominated as heir by the employee.

(3) The menials after three years service be permitted to the benefits of the Provident Fund. Till this is sanctioned a bonus equivalent to one month's pay be paid to such employees every year as is allowed to other employees every year and added in their Provident Fund.

(4) The Government be urged on the importance of direct representation of Railway men and of other industries in the Municipal Corporations, Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly considering a very large number of such workers and their dependents. The appointment of a single representative of all Trades on the Legislative Assembly does not in the opinion of this Congress meet the requirements of the working classes.

(5) That all subordinates be provided with decent House Accommodation according to their position and provided with necessary conveniences as are afforded to Europeans and Anglo-Indians staffs, when such quarters are not provided, the men be allowed 25 per cent of their respective salaries in lieu of house accommodation.

ALL INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The All-India Postmen and Menial Staff Conference reassembled yesterday under the presidency of Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, M.L.A. The resolutions passed asked the Executive Committee to take steps to get the All-India Union recognised by Government and reiterated the determination of the postmen and the lower staff to get separate unions formed in each postal district and centre. Another resolution concerned wages and the conditions under which postmen were to work. A higher scale of salaries was demanded which would keep a labouring family above the starvation line and would raise the standard of life. Better housing accommodation and suitable kind of uniforms were also demanded. The Conference also urged the substitution of the word "lower staff" in place of "menial staff" and resolved to give them the same privileges and rights as were enjoyed now or would in future be enjoyed by postmen.

ANDHERI SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED'S PLEA OF GRAVE PROVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 9.

Roque Santan Fernandes was on Saturday placed before Mr. D. S. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra, charged with having attempted to murder a wet nurse named Escalina at Versova, and had thereby caused grievous hurt to her.

The accused, who is a Goan youth, appeared in Court smartly dressed in a black woollen suit with the end of a gaudy 'kerchief dandily peeping out from his coat breast pocket. Escalina was conspicuous by her absence, as she has not yet been discharged from the J. J. Hospital, although she is progressing very favourably, four bullets having been extracted from her body.

Accused in his statement before the Court said he knew Escalina in Goa when he was a school-boy. He came to Bombay and the girl followed him. They lived together in Bombay, and he really believed he was her only lover, but on one occasion it so happened that they were bathing together in the Back Bay water when he noticed for the first time that the woman was "enceinte". He taxed her on her delicate condition and her defilement before he had any carnal knowledge of her. Anyhow, as he loved her very much he promised he would forgive her. As a matter of fact, he was so indulgent, he said, to her that he took care of the child that was born and which died in hospital of a bad boil on the head. Subsequently she took service as a wet nurse in the house at Versova and he used to visit her from time to time. He learnt about her unfaithfulness to him. These reports very much annoyed the accused and so on the day of the alleged outrage he went to Versova to question her on her infidelity. He asked her if she was going to marry him or not, but she told him in insulting terms that she did not care for him. The accused said he had spent all the money he had in the bank—about Rs. 3,000—over her, and her insulting language had therefore caused him such grave provocation as to lead him to commit the deed he had done.

After some other witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AND SLAVERY.

HUKONG NAGAS' IMMEMORIAL PRACTICE

BURMA GOVT'S ATTEMPT TO ABOLISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

A Rangoon message says: In the course of an interview with a Press representative Mr. Lewison, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma who accompanied His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler in his tour to Hukong Valley said:—The Nagas were stubborn on the subject of human sacrifices. They were polite, but firm. They averred that their forefathers had practiced human sacrifice from time immemorial and that the spirits would be dissatisfied if the practised ceased. Thus sickness would befall them, crops would fail and they would die. They were very polite on the subject, but disinclined to give up sacrifices. His Excellency, however, was equally firm. He told them that on no consideration whatever would the Government tolerate the continuation of this abominable practice. The Governor announced that slavery had got to stop. Government would give advances to slaves to buy freedom and they were permitted to repay later by instalments. His Excellency told them that human sacrifice must also cease. A British Officer would be sent to the Hukong Valley annually to see that the practice no longer prevailed. The speech was listened to with rapt attention, but naturally the warnings were heard with no enthusiasm. Several slaves were released during His Excellency's stay at the village including an Indian kidnapped twenty years ago from Assam whose master claimed that he had saved him from death by buying him from his Naga captors.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MUSTER ROLL FOR MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

At to-day's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council the President announced that the Budget would be presented on 2nd March and discussed on the 4th, 5th and 9th. Voting of grants will take place on the 16th to 27th inclusive and voting of further grants on 30th March.

After transacting some business left over yesterday, the Council adjourned till 2nd March.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

An interesting discussion took place to-day in the Council about the President's announcement of the idea of keeping a record of the attendance of members. His proposal was to keep a book at the front entrance in which members should sign once a day. He said that if he were to engage a clerk to take the attendance the clerk would have to be put on that work for the whole day, because the members would be coming at any part of the day.

On enquiries, the President explained that the practice varied in different provincial Councils and in Parliament the practice of having a clerk was thought convenient as there was only one entrance.

One member wanted that no change must be made in the present custom of having no attendance unless there were doubts that members drew allowances for days on which they were absent.

At this stage, the President interrupted and said that he made the proposal not merely for the convenience of the audit department, but for his desire that as a large body of men were there whose names would go down in history the names of those who participated in the discussions on any particular day should be recorded.

DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES.

Among the interesting non-official business transacted to-day was a discussion on a resolution of Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar which recommended to Government that at least forty per cent. of posts in both the lower and upper grades of the services under Government be reserved to non-Brahmin Hindus, ten per cent. to the depressed classes, fifteen per cent. to Mahomedans, ten per cent. to Indian Christians, ten per cent. to Brahmins and the rest for the representation of other communities and for recruitment by competitive examinations. There were vehement speeches both in support of and against the resolution.

The discussion was not closed when the Council adjourned.

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FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

MR. PAL'S. INTERESTING LECTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

'Freedom movement in India,' formed the subject of an interesting Lecture by Mr. B. C. Pal, M.L.A. at the Hindu College last night. Hon. Mr. Riza Ali member of the Council of State, presided in the absence of Mr. Mosley.

"The Indian freedom movement, said the lecturer, was originally started as a religious and social revolt. Contact with the Europeans, their civilization, their literature brought about a change in the outlook of the people. They began to defy the authority of the temples, and began to think for themselves. Whatever appealed to their personal conscience they did. They refused to do anything else. In a word they became free themselves. Some of them even went so far as to embrace Christianity. This caused a stir in the orthodox circles. But an outward movement never continues for ever. It is always followed by a return movement. The return movement in Bengal took the form of Brahmo Samaj. This reconciled them and many of them retreated from the Christian fold.

But the revolt, said the speaker, was not restricted to religion. It extended to even society. The intellectual the educated classes, dented even the sanctity of social customs. They followed only those practices which appealed to their personal reasons. In the upheaval, masters, continued Mr. Pal, encouraged us, patted us on our backs, honoured us for moral courage and received us as a sort of new order.'

But the freedom movement refuse to confine its activity to religion. Having shaken off the bonds of religion and society, they refused to submit to the distinctions of classes. The inevitable happened. So long we were breaking the idols of our country we were cheered, but the moment we began to break the idols of political despotism, there was trouble. The authorities began to feel nervous and oppose the advance of the movement.

Tracing the growth of political movement Mr. Pal said, that in the beginning they believed that by appropriating offices they could bring about the salvation of the people, so their first demands related to the reform of the rules of Civil Service. A few Indians went to England to qualify for the Civil Service, one of them being Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjea. He succeeded in the examination and was posted as the Additional Judge at Sylhet. He began to dress like the rulers, live in their style, and felt himself their equal. But Mr. Surrendranath forgot that he had qualified for the service, was living in European style, but had not changed his colour or place. He was still an Indian. His attempts at equality with the Europeans brought him into trouble, and ultimately costed him his job. This justice to Mr. Bannerjea opened the eyes of the people, led to the beginning of the political movements. The Era of petitions and prayers which had hitherto characterised the political life of the nation, came to a close with the revelation and an era of political education of the people began. Mr. Surrendranath Bannerjea threw himself heart and soul into the national movement and organised the youth of Bengal. Having organized the youth of the province, Mr. Bannerjea went up to elders and established the Indian Association.

Then came the birth of the Congress in 1885. The first demand of the Congress related to the expansion of the Legislative Councils. The Councils of those days, were different from those of to-day. All the members were nominated. The nominated were believed by the Government to be the natural leaders of the people—natural because they did not know anything of the peoples needs. And some of them did not even know English, the language in which the proceedings of the Councils were transacted. One day the lecturer asked one of these, members as to how he managed to vote. The member replied that it was easily done. He only watched as to on which side the Viceroy's hard rose, and he raised his hand accordingly.

In 1892, was passed Lord Cross Bill conferring the rights of nomination on certain bodies. The result was that the people began to fight over seats, and the attention of the workers was diverted from the nation-building activities for some time. Political mendicancy became the order of the day. But there arose a group of people who repudiated the methods of prayers and petition. They asserted that nations were not made by firmans. Freedom was not like a Christmas cake. The people must work for it. The partition of Bengal strengthened this school of thought. The people began to turn out their face from the British. They even rejected the hand of fellowship of British friends. They were determined to work out their own destiny. Having rejected the method of protest the people took the methods of boycott hoping thereby to press the pocket nerve of the British and thereby draw their attention to the feelings of the people. But the bureaucracy tried to crush the merchants with its brute force, with the result that an open movement was driven under and gave birth to Revolutionary patriotism that set back the movement.

In the end Mr. Pal referred to the present reforms, and said while they were no doubt inadequate still they conferred on members of legislature a great power—but power without responsibility made for disorder. They were throwing out budget, but had they had the responsibility of carrying on the King's Government they would not have thrown out the entire budget. Therefore they must fight for full responsibility.

In conclusion Mr. Pal appealed to the audience to be patient. He said he was as young in spirit as any amongst his audience. He was as enthusiastic about Swaraj as any young man, but he had experience of life which told him to be patient. Swaraj could not come by magic. It might be easier to have Swaraj by an upheaval, but it would not be the Swaraj they wanted. Swaraj they wanted was the Raj of the people, Government by people and for people. But the people must be educated. Mr. Pal felt the people had not yet developed political conscience. They were at present dominated by communal consciences. The whole country had to be organized and trained to consider national gain above private or communal gain. Swaraj was not a new dress from a tailor that could be worn straightway. The spirit of Swaraj had first to be developed; he therefore asked them to be patient and devote their energies to nation-building work.

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Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease even from childhood should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

13-6-1917. BAZLUL KARIM,
RETIRED MAGISTRATE,
63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

This gentleman was seriously suffering from Asthma for 45 or 46 years from about 19 or 20 years to 65 years of age (9 years passed);

NOTE Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(10)

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Do you get this Call from Europe and America on your Set?

The latest Music and the Current world news broadcasted in London, New York, Berlin and other centres can now be easily "listened-to" in India on our powerful new Receivers.

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Costly?
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CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.,
—Everything in Wireless—
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Rs. 10/-
Will bring you a very nice piece of our SILK SUITING (3½ yds. x 54") for 1 Suit – Sure to please you. For samples enclose /4/- in Stamps.
BENARES SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CANTT. M. 684.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM FOR RS. 25000.

A SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Pirojshaw Jamsetjee Maneksha ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
The B. B. & C. I. Railway and another. ..... Defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed Rs. 25,000 by way of damages from the defendants for alleged defamation. The plaintiff was an engine driver in the service of the first defendant Co. until his dismissal. The second defendant one George Brown was a loco foreman in the service of the first defendant Co. stationed at Bulsar. In October 1921, the plaintiff alleged he received a copy of an official communication addressed to the second defendant by the District Loco Superintendent stating that the plaintiff had been twice reduced that his services had again been badly reported on and that if he did not avail himself of an option to resign he should be given a month's notice of dismissal. The plaintiff thereupon wrote a letter to Mr. Page Loco Superintendent explaining the causes according to him of the unfavourable reports made against him. The unfavourable reports were made by the second defendant and one D Long, a loco inspector. The Railway authorities however insisted upon the plaintiff leaving the service, the plaintiff alleged, at the instigation of the second defendant. On 31st December 1921, a number of drivers stationed at Bulsar sent a representative to Mr. Page pointing out that the plaintiff had been unfairly treated. The plaintiff was dismissed from service on 31st January 1922. The plaintiff alleged that the second defendant was in the habit of taking bribes from his subordinates particularly the engine staff and that those who refused to pay such bribe were badly treated and badly reported. The plaintiff had declined to give any bribes to the second defendant and thereupon the plaintiff was obliged to work old and worn-out engines, was given inefficient subordinates and supplied with bad coal and the second defendant was on the look-out for an opportunity to make false and damaging reports against the plaintiff. The plaintiff further alleged that his father who had been in the Company's service for over 30 years had reported to the Stationmaster at Bulsar that one Ambalal Goolabbhai Desai was concerned in a theft from a railway waggon at Bulsar. The said Ambalal was a favourite of the second defendant and was the intermediary to procure bribes for the second defendant. The plaintiff alleged that it was by reason of these circumstances that the second defendant falsely and maliciously made defamatory statements, called unfavourable reports of the plaintiff to the superior officers. The said defamatory statements concerned the plaintiff in his professional capacity. The plaintiff alleged that by reason of the said defamatory statements he was wrongfully dismissed from the service and had suffered in body mind and reputation. He further submitted that both the defendants were liable for, although the action of the second defendant was malicious, the defamatory statements were made and published by the second defendant in the course of his employment by the first defendant Co. On these allegations plaintiff claimed damages as above.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants raised several defences by their written statement. In the first instance they stated the suit was bad for misjoinder of parties and causes of action. They admitted that the plaintiff was employed by the first defendant as an engine driver. The plaintiff's employment was by the month and he was paid his salary every month. The plaintiff had been twice reduced. The defendants denied that the one month's notice with the option of resigning given to the plaintiff was given on account of any instigation of the second defendant. The first defendant were entitled to give to the plaintiff one month's notice without assigning any reasons for it. They denied that the plaintiff was unfairly treated. The defendants further stated that the reports made by the second defendant were bonafide and without malice and were made in the course of his duty as a foreman and that these reports were privileged communications. With reference to the report made by the plaintiff's father concerning Ambalal Desai the defendant said that the said Ambalal was tried and acquitted of the offence complained of against him. The defendants denied that the second defendant was in the habit of taking bribes or did ever take bribes or that the said Ambalal Desai was a favourite of the second defendant or was an intermediary for getting bribes for the second defendant. The defendants further denied that the second defendant made defamatory statements concerning the plaintiff. They also denied that the plaintiff was wrongfully dismissed or that as a result of the dismissal he suffered any damage. The defendants further stated that the second defendant was not the first defendant's agent for the purpose of making, and that the second defendant had no authority or consent from the first defendant to make false and malicious and defamatory statements of and concerning the plaintiff and that if false and malicious and defamatory statements were made the first defendant were not responsible for the same. The defendants submitted that the first defendant were justified in dismissing the plaintiff from their service by reason of his incompetency and neglect of duty. The plaintiff was dismissed after careful enquiry and the record of his service records by the heads of the department concerned. With reference to the President fund to which the plaintiff was entitled, the first defendant said that the amount due to the plaintiff was Rs. 109 and that as the first defendants did not know the whereabouts of the plaintiff the said amount was not delivered to him. The first defendants had brought the said sum in court which they were at all times ready and willing to pay to the plaintiff. The defendants prayed that the suit be dismissed.

The plaintiff wanted to lead certain evidence but his Lordship disallowed it. On that the plaintiff did not wish to proceed with his suit any further.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

CAN MUNICIPALITY ACQUIRE PROPERTY?

A SUIT ADJOURNED.]

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.)

Ranchhordas Vandravandas and Others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
The Secretary of State for India and Others ..... Defendants.

The plaintiffs 1 to 5 were the trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust and plaintiff No. 6 was a lessee from them of certain immoveable properties known as Mangal Wadi situate at Mazagon.

In 1917 the Municipality acquired 5,000 square yards of the said property for the purpose of extending the Nesbit Road and a further plot for building a primary school. On 27th September, 1920, the Municipal Commissioner reported to the Corporation that the said further plot was inadequate for the intended purpose and he suggested that the whole of the plaintiff's said property should be acquired and developed as a municipal estate. He stated that the land in question was then very badly developed. The locality was suitable for building quarters for municipal servants. It was estimated that the total cost of the land together with the quarters would be about Rs. 23½ lakhs. It was possible to provide a public park and a play-ground for the school and if the property were developed as suggested, namely, by erecting 84 shops and 126 quarters, it would still return 4 per cent. on the capital outlet. These suggestions were approved of by the Corporation and they directed steps to be taken for applying to the Government for the acquisition of the property.

MUNICIPALITY'S POWER.

By a notification dated 26th June, 1922, the Government of Bombay declared that the said property was required for a public purpose, namely, the development of the municipal estate comprising a school, a play-ground and quarters for municipal servants. The plaintiffs brought the suit contending that the Municipality had no power to acquire the property for the said purposes in particular for erecting quarters for municipal servants and erecting shops to be let out or hire for profit. The plaintiffs further complained that the said scheme of development was considered and approved without hearing their objections. The plaintiffs submitted that the proceedings and steps which led up to the acquisition were unauthorised and illegal and the declaration was void. The plaintiffs prayed for a declaration accordingly and for an injunction restraining the defendants from taking any further steps to acquire possession of the property.

The defences raised on behalf of the defendants were that the suit was not maintainable since no proper notice had been given to the defendants under Section 80 of the Code and Section 527 of the Municipal Act. The defendants further contended that by reason of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act the Declaration was conclusive evidence that the land was needed for a public purpose. The defendants further contended that the purposes were well within their powers and that the erection of shops was merely incidental to the proposed scheme. The defendants denied that the proceedings and steps leading to the Declaration were unauthorised or illegal or that the Declaration was void. The Declarations was valid or illegal or that the Declaration was valid and the plaintiffs were not entitled to question its validity. They denied that plaintiffs were entitled to any relief.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Kenneth Kemp instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General instructed by Sir John Bowen, appeared for the 1st defendant, the Secretary of State for India.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., appeared for the other defendants.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

His Lordship adjourned the suit after it had gone on for some time as the parties wanted to see if any settlement could be arrived at.

FAREWELL TO JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 4.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta was given a very enthusiastic send-off by the Medical Officers and Staff of the Medical Department last Sunday evening, when he handed over the charge of his post as Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State and Principal Medical Officer of the State General Hospital.

As Chief Medical Officer, he has left a marked impression of his personality on the work of the Department. There used to be bitter complaints during the last several years about the harassment of patients both in the State General Hospital as well as in the Districts by the Medical Officers and Subordinate Staff. Dr. Mehta set a high example by refusing to examine private patients at the State General Hospital as used to be the case with his predecessors. Whenever urgent cases came to him and he had to attend to them he did so and credited the moderate fees he received to the Poor Born Fund of the Hospital.

Before he took charge, the office of the Chief Medical Officer was notorious for very dilatory methods and for peremptory replies. It was always chary in giving information that might be asked of it by the public. During his regime, however, a radical transformation took place. He always went into personal details himself as could be judged from the correspondence of the office which he always took care to couch in courteous language, a rare thing under the regime of his predecessors.

In the State General Hospital, of which he was the Principal Medical Officer, he brought about a great reform. Every Medical Officer has been given more or less independent charge of his own department, with the result he feels the responsibility of his task and brings to bear on his work a new spirit of confidence and devotion.

The X-Ray and the Eye Departments are now comfortably housed in their own rooms instead of each encroaching on the other as was the case in the past. The X-Ray and Electro-Therapy Department have been considerably augmented. So far as its sphere of work is concerned, Ultra-violet rays-therapy has now been established. A hot-air bath institute as well as an Inhalation House have only recently been installed at the State General Hospital. It is unfortunate that Dr. Jivraj has had to leave Baroda just at a time when the various apparatuses, fixed up by him, have hardly started work.

He was very keen on Indian women taking to nursing as a profession and his efforts supplemented by those of Mrs. Desai have been fruitful of results. The Indian Nurses' Hostel, which was only half full before he took charge, is now quite full. He was working out a new scheme to make the nursing profession attractive to Indian women in Gujerat and it is gratifying to learn that he has promised to send a detailed scheme to the Dewan-select from Bombay.

A reorganisation was made of the various posts of Medical Officers at the State General Hospital with a view to afford a training to the District Medical Officers of the State. Though well equipped, proper use was not made of the State dispensaries in various centres, owing to lack of facilities for training at the State General Hospital. This disability has been removed. Arrangements have also been made to train Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the State General Hospital. To achieve this object, he made a record number of transfers.

He has submitted to His Highness' Government, for their consideration, a programme of improvements and new schemes, for five years. One of the noteworthy suggestions is the starting of a Medical College at Baroda on the lines of the G. T. Hospital in Bombay.

I have given but a bare outline of the multifarious activities and manifold gain where he is going. The feeling of sorrow at his departure from the State is almost universal.

I have given but a bare outline of the multifarious activities and manifold gain where he is going. The feeling of sorrow at his departure from the State is almost universal.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has not witnessed any marked improvement in our market, although at the close there is a slightly better feeling in the Light White section. A few up-country buyers have at last found their way into our bazar, but we cannot yet report that they have made any extensive purchases. Dealers still feel uneasy because the best selling season of the year has commenced with practically no sales and although the season lasts for two months, a strong demand during that period will be necessary to make up for lost time.

Grey Shirtings.—These continue very uninteresting. The offtake is negligible, whilst prices are unchanged, and we do not hear of any negotiations for forward parcels.

Grey Dhooties.—Excepting where stocks of well-known standards are low, values in this section show no improvement. Enquiry for replacements is only of a fragmentary nature, and no new business has eventuated.

Whites.—Some improvement has been noticeable in light Whites due to the presence of up-country buyers, and some small purchases have taken place, prices being steady.

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to record.

Yarns.—Stocks of the finer spinnings are small, but there is still little to report in the way of either selling or enquiry, whilst values are unchanged.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-8-0
Wilkinson's 40s Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-9-0
T Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7lbs Rs. 10-5-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs Rs. 14-5-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs Rs. 15-6-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 15 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 17-8-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 18-3-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs Rs. 18-13-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs Rs. 8-8-0 per piece.
White Shirtings 40,000 36in by 40yds Rs. 27/8 per piece.
White Shirtings 98in by 40yds Rs. 22/4 per piece.
White Shirtings 99in by 40yds Rs. 23/4 per piece.
White Shirtings Raja 40 yds Rs. 11 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round:—

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The continuance of a meagre demand for Yarn from the consuming centres has depressed our local market and values have declined about one anna per 5lbs bundle. The paucity of stocks however, renders the situation comparatively healthy and it is anticipated that an improved enquiry will shortly set in.

We quote per 5lbs according to quality and tickets:—
Mule 10's Rs. 4-5-0 to 4-9-0
Mule 12's Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0
Mule 14's Rs. 4-8-0 to 4-12-0
Mule 16's Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0
Mule 20's Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0
Mule 22's Rs. 5-1-0 to 5-5-0

COAL.

There is no change to report in the market, the enquiry for the superior grades continuing to be better than that for the second class qualities. Raisings are good and wagons in full supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling.

Deshergunge—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to Rs. 8
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6-4 to Rs 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta 3rd February 1925:—

Heavy Goods.—A good enquiry continues in this market and prices are well maintained. Liverpool Twills for Burmah have again been in demand and with sellers somewhat reserved, prices of these have advanced materially. A fair trade is reported in Nitrate Bags, and some goods business has been done in Woolpacks up to September.

For the U K and Continent.—D W Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 42-8-0, for July and early August at Rs. 40-4-0 to Rs. 40-8-0 to Rs. 40-4-0 for October at Rs. 38-4-0 to Rs. 38-8-0; B Twills for ready at Rs. 62 to Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 61-8-0, for February at Rs. 61-12-0 for February/March at Rs. 61-12-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs for ready at Rs. 71 for March at Rs. 70; Liverpool Twills for February/March at Rs. 69; Twill Ore Pockets (24 oz.) for April at Rs. 43.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5lbs) for ready at Rs. 123.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B Twills for ready at Rs. 62 to Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 61-8-0, for February at Rs. 61-12-0 for February/March at Rs. 61-12-0, for April June at Rs. 58-8-0; No. 2 Twills for February at Rs. 67 for March at Rs. 66 12-0; Liverpool Twills for ready at Rs. 68-12-0 for February/March at Rs. 69.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for February at Rs. 61-8-0; Woolsacks for April/June at Rs. 3-6-6 to Rs. 3-10-0 for July/September at Rs. 2-13-0; Dump Packs (1¼lbs) for April at Rs. 3-2-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E Bags for February at Rs. 40-8-0; Hy C's for February at Rs. 62; Hy C's (2" green) for February at Rs. 62 sur pad basis; Liverpool Twills (36") for February at Rs. 71 basis to Rs. 72 basis to Rs. 71-8-0 basis, Liverpool Twills for April/June at Rs. 68 basis; A Twills for June at Rs. 68; Grainsacks 5 lbs (short sizes) for February at Rs. 134 basis, for March/April and April at Rs. 133 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B Twills (2 lbs) for ready at Rs. 57 for February at Rs. 54-8-0; B Twills for ready at Rs. 62 to Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 61-8-0 for February/March at Rs. 61-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 58-8-0.

Hessians.—This market has ruled quiet throughout the interval, and towards the close, in the absence of export enquiry, prices are inclined to be easier. The business done has been of small extent, and mainly confined to odd widths and weights for near delivery.

9 Porters for ready at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-7-0 to Rs. 17-2-0 for February/March at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 17-6-0 to Rs. 17-2-0 for April/June at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 16-12-0 for July/September at Rs. 16-10-0.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 hd ex 8 ozs—40" for March at Rs. 38-12-0.

11 Porters for ready at Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20 10-0 for February/March at Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 for April/June at Rs. 20-11-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 for July/September at Rs. 20-12-0.

40"—12 ozs for February at Rs. 22-8-0 basis for 15th March at Rs. 22-8-0 basis.

36"—12 oz 40" for February at Rs. 22-8-0 basis.

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ALL-INDIA MUSICIANS' CONGRESS.

A very large gathering of Ustads from all over India assembled at the Kapurtala Camp, Kasir Bagh, Lucknow, in order to form a union of Indian Ustads; this union will in future be known as the "All-India Musicians' Congress."

After voting Sangit Achariya Fredilis Saheb to the chair, and the chairman explained the object of the meeting, the Congress then passed the following resolutions:—

1. That Secretaries (from amongst the Ustads), should be appointed in different centres with the object of looking after the interests of the union. 2. That Sangit Achariya Fredilis Saheb, Principal, School of Indian Music, Baroda, should be appointed General Secretary of the All-India Musicians' Congress. 3. That this Congress appoints Sangit Ratnakar Alta-bande Khan Saheb of Alwar, its President. 4. That the Congress should safeguard the interest of all Indian Musicians (irrespective of cast or creed) and to establish a College of Music, where their children can get a sound Education, so as to enable them in the near future to take their place in society. 5. That a vote of grateful thanks should be sent to all Maharajas and Indian Princes for their kind support in this Art, as without their help Hindustani Music and the Ustads would have been annihilated long ago. 6. That a vote of thanks should be sent to the General Secretary of the All-India Music Conferences, assuring him also of our co-operatiotn. 7. That the All-India Musicians' Congress does not recognize any system of Hindustani Music or Notation until the whole system is re-organized standardized and duly sanctioned by the Ustads of the above Congress.

A sum amounting to Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot by the various Ustads of the Congress. It was also agreed to hold a Congress meeting at Baroda very shortly.

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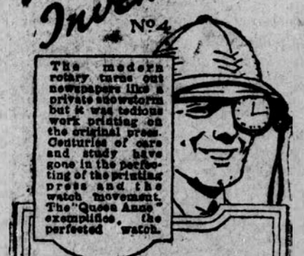

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Princip l, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali, 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.

The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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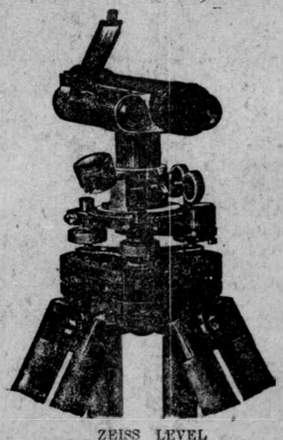

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Printed and published for the Indian Nefspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.